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SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION	487
TWO BOOKS ON MOROCCO	488
A STUDY OF AGNOSTICISM	489
M. HANOTAUX ON CONTEMPORARY FRANCE	490
OFFICIAL PAPERS OF THE INDIAN MUTINY	491
THE SCOTTISH TREASURY, 1507-13	492
NEW NOVELS (Cornelius; Knit by Felony; As a Tree Falls; The Bonnet Conspirators; The Palace of Spies; Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse)	493-494
BOOKS ON THE FAR EAST	494
SCOTCH HISTORY	494
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (Out of the Past; The Statesman's Year-Book; A History of German Literature; Two Years at the Front; Annual Review of Canadian History; The Art of Living; Memoirs of a Russian General; Two Reprints)	495-497
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	497
THE IDENTITY OF "IL PROVENZALE" IN DANTE'S "CONVIVIO"; THE "O" EDITION OF "ROBESON CRUSO"; "WYNNERE AND WASTOURK"; "THE CHURCH OF BROU"	497-499
LITERARY GOSSIP	499
SCIENCE—BOOKS ON VOLCANOES; CHANNOG OR FISH-BOTHY? SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	500-503
FINE ARTS—LORENZO LOTTO; THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB; THE TOWN MUSEUM AT BRUGES; ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1902; THE ROMAN FORUM; SALE; GOSSIP	503-505
MUSIC—RECENT PUBLICATIONS; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	505-507
DRAMA—A. W. PINERO; THE PLAYERS' PETITION TO CHARLES II.; GOSSIP	507-508

LITERATURE

The True History of the American Revolution.
By Sydney George Fisher. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)

As a general rule histories of the American Revolution are not histories at all, but political pamphlets, which for the last hundred years have been written to illustrate the wickedness of Tories or the virtue of Whigs. It is quite time that the "true" history of that great movement should be written, and though we cannot accept the present work as such, we readily welcome it as an honest contribution to that end. We may, perhaps, own to a prejudice against any book, historical or biographical, which puts forward a distinct and peculiar claim to be the "true" or "real" presentment; but independently of that, we conceive that the man who is to write the history of the American Revolution must have a more extensive equipment than Mr. Fisher as regards English history.

However, Mr. Fisher shows that he has made a close study of original papers bearing on the quarrel between England and the American colonies, and establishes as facts several points which are either altogether new, or at best have only been guessed at by the greater number of intelligent readers. It is not, indeed, new to describe the excessive development of smuggling, especially between the West Indies and New England, and to attribute much of the American discontent to the endeavour to suppress it; but it is new to find an American writer condemning the practice and declaring that the English Government was bound to try to suppress it; for even in this country writers of text-books for schoolboys have been unable to get out of the groove, and have represented it as an ill-judged application of red-tape to conditions to which the law was never meant to apply. Now Mr. Fisher does see that Grenville, in his attempt to put a stop to the illicit trade, was absolutely in the right. He shows that it had been winked at so long only on account of the weakness of the

Government and the danger which might arise from the proximity of the French. It has been very commonly said that the colonists claimed their rights, with a new insistence, because they were no longer in need of military protection from the French—a statement that takes account of only one side of the question. Mr. Fisher maintains, and indeed demonstrates, that the fear of French interference in support of, or taking advantage of, colonial discontent had virtually forced the Government to permit a degree of licence and independence which made the claims to sovereignty ridiculous. If the sovereignty was to have any meaning at all, the laws must be enforced; and the expulsion of the French seemed to call on the English Government to assert its authority. Mr. Fisher, writing as an honest American who has examined the subject *a priori*, considers that the navigation laws were fairly framed for the mutual benefit of the mother country and the colonies; that restrictions which affected the colonies were balanced by restrictions which affected England. If, for instance, Virginia and Maryland could only ship their tobacco to England, England, on the other hand, could only buy tobacco from Virginia or Maryland. The Americans were quite willing that English consumers should be subject to this restriction; what they objected to was its application to American producers. Similarly, Mr. Fisher considers the celebrated Stamp Act in itself fair, and in accordance with constitutional right, though foredoomed to failure because an active minority worked up the mob to a determination not to pay, and the repeal of the Act was looked on as a mark of weakness, which confirmed the agitation. An attempt was at first made to claim a difference between external and internal taxation; it was to the latter only that the agitators objected. As to this Mr. Fisher very rightly says:—

"If the principle 'no taxation without representation' were sound English constitutional law, why did the colonists admit that they could be taxed at their seaports without representation? A tax levied by Parliament on sugar, molasses, or other articles coming into the colonial seaports was paid by all the people of the province in the enhanced price of the goods. The duties on French and Spanish products, which had to be paid in specie, were a so-called external tax; but they drained specie out of the interior of the country as well as from the seaports. In fact, in the very nature of things there could be no tax that could properly be called an external one. Franklin had not much faith in the distinction: when closely questioned he foretold that the colonists would change their ground and deny all authority of Parliament, external as well as internal."

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the examination of what Mr. Fisher calls 'The Tea Episode,' in which he demonstrates that the destruction of the tea at Boston was an act deliberately forced on by the extreme agitators, in order to render a peaceable issue impossible. He says:—

"The majority of the patriots were for moderation, and had they had their way this episode would have been tided over. Their plan was quietly to prevent the landing and payment of duty on the tea; send it all back to England, and thus show that the Tea Act, the last remnant of the taxation system begun eight years before, was a failure. The Act would then

soon be repealed and taxation never again be attempted. It must be confessed that there were plausible reasons for supposing that this plan might have accomplished peaceful independence."

At other ports such a plan was adopted. At Charleston, Philadelphia, New York, and other places, the consignees were induced to give way; the tea was sent back to England or to Halifax, or was stored in damp cellars; but no one would buy it:—

"From the point of view of the moderate patriots this was a proper way of solving the difficulty. It was perfectly lawful; there was no violence; the British Government could make no complaint, and yet the Tea Act, the duty and the plan of the East India Company were killed as dead as Cæsar."

At Boston alone was the opposite course adopted, and that of set purpose to bring on a civil war. Samuel Adams, an impecunious, shiftless, and "shabby rascal" in his personal affairs, but with a remarkable flow of words and power of catching the popular ear, swayed the advanced radicals of the town. He argued that

"England would not finally recognize the absolute independence of the colonies without fighting. No nation had ever done so. The inherent right of a naturally separated people to be independent according to the rights of man, might be just and sound, but no nation had as yet recognized its justice. As there must be a fight, it was better to have it now, at once, while our people were hot and England was so weak. The weak, debt-ridden state of England had been ordained in the providence of God, to give us a chance for independence. [If the struggle did not come now] England might settle the taxation question satisfactorily, and in the future settle the smuggling question, and be so conciliatory that the mass of people, no matter how numerous they became, would forget the past and be content to live along under an easy yoke or with a sort of semi-independence."

And with this clear intention of forcing on the conflict the outrage was carefully and deliberately organized:—

"From the point of view of Samuel Adams, I suppose there never was a piece of revolutionary rioting so sagaciously and accurately calculated to effect its purpose, and not go too far. If it had been very violent disorder or brutality, it might have alienated moderate or doubtful patriots whom it was important to win over. But it was so neat, gentle, pretty, and comical, that to this day it can be described in school-books without much danger of the children at once seeing that it was a riotous breach of the peace, a lawless violation of the rights of private property and an open defiance of governmental authority."

Yet it had the desired effect. The fighting did not, indeed, begin immediately, but it may be dated from that riot as surely as the beginning of the Civil War in England, a hundred and thirty years before, may be dated from the king's attempt to seize the five members. We cannot now follow Mr. Fisher through the story of the war, nor can we, indeed, recommend him as a safe leader. Of the secret springs which ruled English action or inaction he appears to be totally ignorant, and his knowledge of the inner conduct of even the continental army is limited and inaccurate—as, for instance, when he says, in so many words, "The move on York-town, the whole conception of it.....was entirely Washington's," whereas it is now certain that it was Rocham-

beau's, and that Washington knew nothing of it till the French fleet under De Grasse had arrived in the Chesapeake. None the less, we gratefully accept the work as an honest attempt to clear the story of the birth of the great republic from some of the misrepresentations which have so long passed current for history, and from what readers of Marryat have learnt to know as flap-doodle.

In the Tail of the Peacock. By Isabel Savory. (Hutchinson & Co.)

Voyages au Maroc, 1899-1901. Par le Marquis de Segonzac. (Paris, Armand Colin.)

THESE two volumes, considered in juxtaposition, suggest a comparison between the policy and general attitude in relation to Morocco of the two leading Powers represented there—France and England. The English book, by the author of 'A Sports-woman in India,' is a chatty and discursive description of a winter passed in Morocco by two ladies, who apparently believed themselves to be greatly daring, "with forty-eight illustrations from photographs, and a photogravure portrait" of the author, apparently in the act of writing her book. The French book is by the Marquis de Segonzac, "an officer of Spahis," and describes, with much minuteness, the travels and explorations of two years in Morocco. It contains 178 photographs, maps, and appendixes concerning politics, astronomy, and several other sciences by various Frenchmen who have assisted the author.

In the preface to the English book we read:—

"This book contains no thrilling adventures, chronicles no days devoted to sport. It will probably interest only those minds which are content with 'the c major of life,' and which find in other than scenes of peril and excitement their hearts' desire."

We should not have gathered that the book dealt with "the c major of life"; it seems, on the contrary, written in a minor key. It certainly does not add to the sum total of our knowledge of Morocco.

The preface to the French book, written by M. Eugène Étienne, deputy for Oran, and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, explains that

"the Marquis de Segonzac has placed at the service of science and of his country his boldness as an officer of Spahis, his heroism, and his endurance."

The book is certainly of importance, and contains a store of carefully accumulated facts.

No comparison between the two books would be fair or desirable from the literary critic's standpoint; but the understanding reader who handles both volumes, having any knowledge of the country they deal with, will find it hard to resist drawing the one sort of comparison we have suggested. The title, 'In the Tail of the Peacock,' is derived from what the author calls a Moorish proverb: "The earth is a peacock; Morocco is the tail of it." The author, with a companion whom she refers to as "R.," spent a winter in Morocco, going first, of course, to Tangier, proceeding thence to Tetuan (the other port most familiar to tourists), staying there for some weeks,

returning thence to Tangier, journeying down the coast by steamer to Mogador, and taking the ordinary traveller's route to Marrakish and back. That was all, and that is pleasantly described and chatted over, as it might be in a diary, in the pages of this book. It is an agreeable book enough, and might well interest any other lady traveller who contemplated making a visit to those interesting shores which face Gibraltar. Its reflections are not very wise or original; its deductions regarding Moorish customs and character, and its use of Moorish Arabic words, are such as the average and casual visitor makes—that is, mostly incorrect. It is not written with the distinction which alone makes common-places of value. But it is a pleasant volume, in the sense that a brightly written journal of a camping-out expedition on the Thames might be pleasant. We do not intend to dwell on the errors of statement and description it exhibits, which have been sufficiently noted elsewhere.

We have little concern here with the political aspect of explorations in Morocco; but some of the remarks contained in M. Étienne's preface to the Marquis de Segonzac's book reveal so strikingly the French point of view (usually kept well beneath the surface, and always disclaimed when insisted on by any of the few English writers who observe Moorish affairs closely) that we feel compelled to quote an extract or two here:—

"The author makes it a rule not to draw political conclusions; but he has chosen Morocco for the scene of his exploration, feeling that the knowledge of that country is of the first importance to France, and it is this which gives to his work a particular interest. Upon the solution of the Morocco question depends the future of France."

Beaconsfield said more than once that the next European war would be waged over the problem of Morocco.

"There is no question here of one of those more or less rich and desirable countries which it is possible to divide. The enormous sacrifices which France has made in Algeria and Tunis will prove valueless if this solution is not in conformity with French interests and rights."

It would appear that M. Étienne feels that the fact of France having made a financial failure of Algeria gives her an inalienable right to try to do better in Morocco.

"These rights, at once historical and actual, we hold from Bugeaud and Lamoricière, from our African army, and our Algerian colonists. What other European Power can show similar ones? Apart from the question of the Straits of Gibraltar, which alone is truly international, we cannot divide Morocco with any one. From the political point of view the existing situation is equivalent to the nullification of seventy years of effort; from the economical point of view Algeria is impoverished by the development on its flank of a country whose climate and products are similar, but which is incomparably more fertile; finally, from the Mohammedan point of view Islam in Northern Africa is escaping from our control."

Put into other words, this would seem to mean:—

"We have not made much of a success of Algeria, and, anyhow, Morocco is naturally a richer country; therefore Morocco must be meant by destiny for France."

Our author then ascribes the French loss of control

"to the efforts of a European Power to recommence the Crusades of Christianity against the Mussulmen, imprudently putting its foot into an ant-heap—at least, such is the future which awaits us if we admit the establishment beside us of any European neighbour.....It may be said without paradox that the interests of the other Powers, well understood, are not to oppose our preponderance. Many writers of other countries have expressed this sentiment plainly again and again, and if their language has somewhat changed of late we have only our weakness and timidity to blame."

Readers who know anything of the policy of the French in connexion with their Algerian-Moroccan frontier, which was boldly extended, a couple of years ago, across a belt, two hundred kilometres wide, of Moorish territory, will find this reference to French weakness and timidity rather startling. Indeed, the whole of this preface is startling—the most remarkable feature of the book; and it is written, be it remembered, by the Vice-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, who represents Algerian Oran in Paris. These very statements, which M. Étienne makes in so matter-of-course a manner, the writer of this notice has heard vigorously and indignantly denied again and again by members of the French Legation in Morocco, and by French journalists in London and Paris, all of whom claim that France merely desires the maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco, and is not even endeavouring to extend her influence over that of any other Power in the Sultan's realm.

With admirable indifference to the teachings of history, British and foreign, M. Étienne says:—

"What do the Powers want? Peace and security for the development of their commerce, and in the probably distant future to devote themselves to agriculture."

No reference is made to the French colonial policy of the closed commercial door. "France only, with her experience of the Mussulman and the Berber, can succeed in such an enterprise." Though surprising, this is not the most startling sentence in a passage too long for quotation.

To leave the question of politics, M. Étienne tells us that

"the author scribbled his notes under his djellab, and collected his specimens at the peril of his life. He travelled disguised as a beggar, barefooted."

The explorer himself, however, is less theatrical, and makes little or no reference to his hardships, and by no means conveys the idea that he was ever in much peril, unless, perhaps, when watching powder-plays, and dodging the wildly fired discharges of the players. M. Étienne claims that the Marquis reveals three great regions of Morocco, two completely unknown and the third known but slightly: the Riff, a country from which no European had ever returned, and of which we knew only so much as could be "seen from a ship's deck"; the "Beraber country," where there was fighting and only powerful religious dignitaries could travel; and the Sus country, where there is always fighting, and the explorer's path is beset with many difficulties. One presumes that the "Beraber country" is a way of referring to the Berber-settled Atlas mountains. The word Berber is spelt in many and various ways in this

book. Now it is certain that the Marquis de Segonzac was not the first European to succeed in crossing the Atlas, and it is equally certain that other Europeans, even within the past decade, have penetrated the Sus country. With regard to er-Riff, M. de Segonzac describes a journey he made from Fez to Melilia, the Spanish coast settlement, and his return thence, through Riff country, to the holy city of Wazzan. This means that a French gentleman has walked right through the hitherto impenetrable Riff. It was a great and notable achievement, and perhaps one without parallel. M. de Segonzac's account of it by no means does justice to so remarkable a feat. It is distinctly disappointing, the more so when one remembers that it is the account of a journey made by a traveller in every sense well equipped, competent, and admirably suited for the undertaking. M. Étienne claims that the author reveals these little-known portions of the little-known realm. This, we think, is precisely what the Marquis fails to do. He tells us that he made such and such a remarkable journey; we believe and wonder. We see nothing. As for his descriptions of the dress, customs, and so forth of the Riffians, these are familiar matters already to every traveller who knows even Ceuta, Tangier, and Tetuan, all places where migratory Riffians are given to congregating. Indeed, there are daily traffickings between the Riff and the rest of the country.

Roughly, the book may be divided into two main parts. The first is a "road journal," or itinerary intended to serve as context to the maps and photographs. The photographs are mostly panoramic in form, and, owing to their being printed very darkly, are less effective than they otherwise would have been. Nevertheless, the work of reproduction has been well managed, and the views given are original and fairly comprehensive. The maps are excellent, and reproduced with characteristic French neatness and clearness. The second part consists of the copious appendixes we have already mentioned. The author subdivides his book as follows: part i. 'The Riff and the Djebala'; part ii. 'The Berbers'; part iii. 'The Sus'; part iv. The Appendixes. That such a book should have no general index is surprising and much to be regretted. It should also have a vocabulary, for the author is more given to variety than exactitude in his spelling of Arabic proper names. For the rest, the whole is admirably printed and got up, and covered in paper, after the French method.

The author reached the sacred city of Wazzan some few days after starting from Tangier on his first journey. There he met the Shareef Mulai Ahmed, whom he describes as a young man, very ugly, and at that time confined to his quarters by an abscess of the leg:—

"The Shareef wore under his white djellab a general's pelisse with four stars on the sleeves and crescents on the collar. In a niche near the divan on which the Shareef rested three or four clocks and alarums were ticking away and making a most fidgeting noise. A piano stood at the end of the room."

The Shareefs of Wazzan appear to have treated the author, who brought them letters

from various French officials, with great hospitality. The author rather overrates the temporal power of these dignitaries, and the estimation in which they are held by the Sultan, though it is undeniable that they do exert great influence, and that it was as politic of France to grant these holy men "protection" as it was impolitic of Britain to refuse the concession asked for by the late Shareef Abd es Selam when he married an Englishwoman thirty years ago.

During his journey to the Atlas, a Jew who preceded the author's party gave information to various Moors whom he met as to the presence somewhere in his rear of a disguised European. The result was that not a day passed during the first two months of the journey without the party being examined and interrogated. Some thought that the mysterious Nazarene was a spy, others that he was a prospector looking for gold. Suspicion fell first on a very blond Riffian, and afterwards on a Tetuani, but only latterly, and very vaguely, upon the author. What happened then, the author, with characteristic and very irritating reticence, refrains from explaining. The reviewer, who knows what it is to have his disguise seen through and his nationality discovered in this same part of Morocco, and to be stoned out of a town marketplace in consequence, feels bound to congratulate M. de Segonzac upon what was apparently a highly successful escape from an awkward situation. But for the purposes of his book the author might with advantage have been a little more explicit. In speaking of the Berbers of the Atlas, the author says that the only pleasures that they know are those that are tasted "on the back of a horse or in the arms of a woman." Brief joys these, to which, says our author, they bring neither delicacy nor refinement. "The fantasia lasts seven minutes, love seven seconds, sorrow all the rest of life." (The fantasia is the powder-play.)

The author makes a point of not drawing political conclusions; but it seems to us that he goes further—he fails to draw any conclusions whatever. As an example of what we mean, take the following lines: "In the eyes of Moors the Riffian woman passes for intelligent, proud, sensual, and faithful. What I have seen does not permit me to judge." That passage might well have been written in Tangier, in Algier, or even in Paris. Yet here we have it written by one who has journeyed through the Riff country, and who claims to be the only European living who has done it. We do not dispute the claim, but the result, as shown in this book, is poor and disappointing. The impression left on us is that it has been compiled from the leavings of material collected by the author for the use of the French Foreign Office. This, at all events, is one way of accounting for the inconclusiveness of an otherwise admirable piece of work. What we have here is interesting, even valuable, as part of the records of a little-known land. It is certainly one of the most important books concerning Morocco published during the past decade. The Berbers say: "To glean is nothing; there remains the grinding." We think the author has gleaned much and well; but in the grinding, one fancies, little more than the husks of his rich

crop have been allowed to reach us between the covers of this book.

Agnosticism. By Robert Flint, D.D. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS volume is founded on the Croall Lectures delivered by the author in 1887-8 at Edinburgh, and now revised and enlarged. To meet with a rationalistic theologian in these days is refreshing, and Prof. Flint avows himself a rationalist in holding that "we have no right to believe what we do not know to be true, or more than we know to be true." It is with a religious aim that he writes; but, in the promotion of that aim, he regards attacks on the powers of human reason not as helpful, but as injurious to the cause of belief. His definition of agnosticism makes it equivalent simply to scepticism. The ground assigned for this is that destructive criticism of the possibility of knowledge cannot be confined to metaphysics and theology, leaving science intact. Science itself ceases to be true knowledge if we have no true knowledge of its first principles. The agnostic who rejects metaphysics while accepting science is, in fact, an incomplete sceptic. If he were logical, he would carry his scepticism to the point reached by Hume and by the ancient Greek sceptics, who deprived all knowledge, and not simply religious knowledge, of its rational grounds. Accordingly, the book contains a review of scepticism in general, ancient, mediæval, and modern, not merely of the phase of modern opinion called distinctively agnosticism.

The real justification for this procedure is that it has enabled Prof. Flint to write a more comprehensive treatise. Except for the convenience of having one general title under which to bring philosophical doctrines which are certainly all more or less related, the use of "agnosticism" as an equivalent for philosophical scepticism seems to involve the sacrifice of a valuable distinction. The modern agnostic, whether logically or not, does, as a matter of fact, accept phenomenal science as true, while dismissing all ontological speculations to a region beyond the limits of human intelligence. Thus, while it is justifiable to endeavour to show that his principles lead to universal scepticism, the name has its value as distinguishing his actual position from the more radical doubt of the complete sceptic. The etymology of philosophical terms should not be unduly pressed. Often the specialized meaning finally reached cannot be justified by mere etymology. "Agnostic," Prof. Flint calls to mind, was opposed by Huxley to the "gnostic" of Church history. But is not "agnostic," he proceeds,

"a name derived from a nickname, a title of honour assumed in antithesis to a designation of contempt? And is not the legitimacy of the origin of a name so derived and the right to use a title so assumed far from apparent?"

At a later page, however, he himself meets this argument by pointing out that "gnostic" was originally a designation of honour, and was adopted as such by orthodox ecclesiastical writers, who asserted that they themselves had the true "gnosis," as distinguished from the "gnosis falsely so called" of their opponents. Similarly it is open to modern orthodox Christians to say,

if they like, that they are the true agnostics, in the sense that they make no pretence of knowing what they do not know.

Prof. Flint's historical review of scepticism and agnosticism is instructive and interestingly written, and—as he means it to be—not altogether unsympathetic. Here, for example, is what he says of the sceptics (or, as he alternatively calls them, agnostics) of the period of transition from the Middle Ages:—

"It was no ordinary service which they rendered to the world when they resuscitated, revived, and popularized the agnosticism of antiquity among their contemporaries, and so transmitted it to future generations. But for their comparatively unoriginal and superficial scepticism we should probably have had neither the more original and profound scepticism nor the more original and profound positive speculation of later ages."

Similarly in reference to Hume: "The time called for the man; the man was exactly suited to meet a want of the time." Hume, he thinks, was not less and not more an agnostic in religion than in philosophy so far as his speculations were concerned:—

"I do not speak of his personal belief, nor do I think that we know exactly what that was, either in philosophy or in theology. It clearly did not coincide in either with his speculations." This seems, on the whole, a correct judgment, though when Prof. Flint suggests that Hume may have had some reserve in his mind in favour of "revealed religion" over and above theism we cannot follow him. If formally he took up the same position of suspended judgment towards "revealed" as towards "natural" religion, this was merely one topic of his scepticism directed against the rationalistic deist, with whom, however, the sceptic, in the "Dialogues concerning Natural Religion," protests his agreement of private opinion, while arguing against the possibility of demonstrating theism on strictly philosophical principles. Hence the orthodox Christian disputant, who is at first delighted with his arguments, goes away in displeasure when their total effect becomes plain. To "popular religion" there is consistent hostility of feeling. For example:

"The utmost a wise magistrate can propose with regard to popular religions is, as far as possible, to make a saving game of it, and to prevent their pernicious consequences with regard to society."

"In marked contrast to the agnosticism of former ages," Prof. Flint observes in a later passage,

"contemporary agnosticism is mainly occupied in endeavouring to show that ordinary experience and the positive sciences are to be received with deference and confidence, but that religion and revelation must be rejected as presenting only credentials which the human mind is incapable of testing and verifying."

Here, again, a distinction ought to be drawn between "religion" (if that means what Hume called "philosophical theism") and "revelation." "The agnosticism of the agnostic" (to adapt a familiar phrase) refers only to the former. On the actual religion that is put forth as revealed the typical agnostic does not allege any incapacity of human judgment, but simply rejects its "credentials" from the point of view of the "organized common sense" known as historical criticism.

Precisely what Prof. Flint himself means by "revelation" we have not been able to gather. It is fair to say, however, that he expressly points out the incompleteness of his treatment of topics connected with his subject. "The three monotheistic religions," he says in one place,

"in the main agree as to what the Divine is, and it is to be hoped that on that broad and solid basis their adherents may co-operate in building up the monotheism of the future."

In trying to maintain what is distinctively the "creationist" idea of the three religions, he seems to hold that reason will go further than some decidedly rationalistic theologians have admitted. Matter, he says incidentally, "can only be conceived of.....as having begun at a given time." St. Thomas Aquinas thought it more prudent to accept this as revealed, and not to try to deduce it from principles of reason. It is not, of course, involved in the principle of a metaphysical First Cause.

With much of what Prof. Flint urges against the sceptical or agnostic attempt to close up the human mind for ever within definitely assigned limits we substantially agree. Recent agnosticism he traces back to Kant, who, as he shows, in taking up Hume's problems to a large extent merely restated his sceptical conclusions, instead of refuting them as he had thought to do. The destructive effect of Kant's own attack on the speculative arguments for theism he holds to have been exaggerated. Like other expressions of scepticism, it was relative to a particular phase of dogmatism—in this case a peculiarly arid one—and has no universal validity. There is no need to fall back on a merely ethical argument. The permanently valid position is that

"reason is entitled to examine any and every thing which comes under its notice, and cannot push examination too far so long as it remains reason.....Where there is no reason or knowledge there should be no belief or faith."

Hence the "religious agnosticism" of Hamilton and Mansel, lineally derived from Kant, though not identical with any position of his, is unsound. Prof. Flint does not even regard it as especially plausible, and points out glaring logical contradictions in its method. Of Mr. Spencer's position he speaks with more respect, regarding his doctrine as not without genuine religious content, and remarks that "one cannot fail to wonder how Mr. Spencer should have been deluded by such mediæval jugglery" as Mansel's with the abstractions of "the Infinite," "the Absolute," and so forth.

By way of a brief concluding statement of the two aspects of the author's general view on the theory of knowledge in relation to scepticism and agnosticism, we may place side by side two representative sentences:—

"Seeing that false religious belief is so prevalent, and that there is so much to produce it, all general eulogies of believing and all general denunciations of doubting in religious matters must be exceedingly foolish."—P. 454.

"A finite mind like that of man has no right to assign fixed objective limits to its capability of knowing; no right to assume that any reality is utterly unknowable,—that between existence and knowledge there is anywhere an impassable barrier or chasm."—P. 524.

Contemporary France. By Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated by John Charles Tarver. —Vol. I. 1870-1873. (Constable & Co.)

M. HANOTAUX's history is a success. It is wholly compiled from materials gathered by others and already well known, but is so excellently put together and so eloquently written that it is certain to have a great and well-deserved circulation. We wish that we could speak as well of the translation. The present volume constitutes, in fact, a great life of the great years of the most famous little man of history, Thiers. Of Thiers it presents a fine portrait, and round him the whole action centres. With the exception of a somewhat scandalous story about President Grévy, which seems out of place, M. Hanotaux has brought in no material of his own; but he has admirably used everything which existed, and hardly any fault can be found with his treatment of his subject, except here and there a little repetition which shows haste. The finer pages, however, are in a style so dignified, and display an insight so considerable, that haste cannot be alleged against the volume as a whole.

The extraordinary parliamentary ability with which Thiers played upon the dreams of the various sections of the majority which faced, but for a long time could not overturn, him is illustrated in the story of how the Comte de Chambord "dethroned his heirs and avenged 1830" by making the accession to power of the Orleanists, even after they accepted his headship of the family, impossible. As M. Hanotaux points out, the stupidity of the Conservative party or parties of France, led as they were by men of exceptional prejudice and fogginess of intellect, prevented their consolidating their power as they might have done had they frankly recognized the fact that they were monarchists without any "Pretender to place upon the throne." We agree with M. Hanotaux that the present divisions of France are directly due to the absence among the French Conservatives, immediately after the war, of a clear judgment of the facts. They ought to have seen, but invariably refused to see, that the Republic must last, in the absence of any possible pretender, and that in our common phrase the various monarchical parties had cut one another's throats. It would not have been difficult for them at that time to have seated themselves firmly in power by frankly accepting the republic instead of constantly conspiring and intriguing against it, and trying to upset it both by legal and by illegal means. The history of 1849, when also there was a Conservative majority in a French Chamber under a *de facto* republic, and when the result was Cæsarism in a person obnoxious to the majority of the Conservative party, might have taught them wisdom.

We are inclined to charge M. Hanotaux with a certain reluctance to admit the great position occupied by Gambetta as Dauphin of the Republic during the period which he describes; but it is probable that as the first volume has been a Thiers volume, so some future volume is to be clearly dedicated to Gambetta. There is no portrait of Gambetta in this volume. The

allusions to him, though polite, are nevertheless such allusions as Thiers, who disliked him, might have written. Other points of criticism concern less important matters. It is hardly true that at the fall of the Empire

"nobody could foresee, and in any case nobody would have been willing to admit, the possibility of the series of catastrophes which were going to overwhelm the country in succession."

Undoubtedly the members of the Government of National Defence, without exception, foresaw what those catastrophes would be; and, although they fought on to obtain an honourable peace, there was not one of them who was not convinced in September, 1870, that Alsace was already lost. Where M. Hanotaux writes upon the debt of France he appears to ascribe it to the war, and then declares that in the course of thirty years it "has not been lightened." There are several other passages to the same effect, and these wholly disguise the fact that the debt of France is being heaped up in years of peace. If we cut off in 1874 the last of the expenses of the war, or if, excluding the fortification of the Eastern Frontier, we take an even later date, we find that the French Republic is increasing the debt of France with astounding rapidity year by year. It is hardly the case that the cosmopolitan organization of the International was as formidable as M. Hanotaux and Frenchmen in general now think, and the anti-English views which are ascribed to M. Hanotaux, but which find little expression in this book, are perhaps manifest in his belief that the Commune of Paris was largely supported by persons "from other countries: English, Poles, Hungarians, Spaniards, Italians, Belgians, Germans." It was difficult to discover the British subjects who played a part in Paris during the Commune. Poles and Italians, of course, were fairly numerous, as some of the Garibaldian staff were there. Belgians and Germans were numerous, because the workmen of Paris contained large numbers of those two nations; but the English were to be sought almost in vain. As we are speaking of M. Hanotaux's views of England we may add another passage in which he suggests that the Government of Louis Philippe had been unduly cringing to us in the Tahitian matter, in which he declares of France that "the head had been bowed." In England the opinion was the exact opposite: a fact which constitutes a testis-onial for the Government of July. As a last criticism upon the original or French version of an admirable volume, may we question M. Hanotaux's attribution to Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire of taciturnity? Those who remember him are inclined to call him a garrulous old man. Perhaps, however, he did not find his tongue until the Johnson to his Boswell, Thiers, was dead.

We almost hesitate to turn to criticism of the translation, but must discharge our duty. The great name of Tarver on the title-page led us to expect an admirable rendering; but there are about this volume, as produced in its English version, conspicuous signs of haste. For the President of a Chamber to grant "the word" to a speaker is obviously not English; and on the very same page "renounce the delivery" is one

of a hundred French idioms or expressions to be found in the book. "A tentative," for an attempt, is one of them. We have "qualifications" and "quality" and the verb "to qualify," in the French, which is very different from the English, sense. We find "Transactions" for compromises. "Reduct" is used for the keep of a fortress. When men are brought up before a court-martial for their share in the Commune we are twice told that "actions" were brought against them; and the dismissal of a prisoner arrested on insufficient ground is called a "sentence." Canons of "4, 8, and 12" and "of 4, 7, 8, and 12" are named without explanation, in a fashion wholly unintelligible to the English reader. What is meant by "maintaining courteous and even confidential relations with the French Government" we do not ourselves understand, unless it should be "confidential." A statesman is said to be "laudated," for lauded or praised, in a case where even these words would barely express the sense in English. Two different accounts are given of the meaning of *Chevaux-Légers*, one of them being the obviously erroneous "light infantry." "Would" is sometimes used for "should." The correction for the press has been as hasty as the translation. The daily papers have already picked out some of the most obvious examples of misprints. There are several cases of names spelt differently in different portions of the volume, and some of the omission of parts of names, and of the insertion of small letters for capitals. Gambetta in one case is called "Grambetta," in the very same line with a proper spelling of his name. We have "Montrebut" for *Montretout*; "Palais Royale"; "Comte de Kerstry" for *Kératry*; and many other "literals." The difficult name of Clemenceau is, we note, spelt differently in the text and in the index.

The Indian Mutiny: Selections from State Papers preserved in the Military Department.—Vols. II. and III. Lucknow and Cawnpore. Edited by G. W. Forrest, C.I.E. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. (Calcutta, Military Department Press.)

It is seven years since Mr. Forrest gave us his first volume of selections, which contained the documents from the outbreak of disaffection to the storming of Delhi, one of the two crowning incidents, as Beaconsfield remarked in his Parliamentary praise of our Indian forces, in the long warfare which he likened to that of the Homeric poems, since "every scene produces a hero." The other great event, the siege of Lucknow, and the even more poignant drama of Cawnpore are exhibited in these pages as they never have been before. Mr. Forrest has probably a larger experience of Indian records than any man living. The length of time which he has devoted to sifting with unwearied labour the mass of conflicting evidence—often of a character which reminds us of our old schoolmaster's dictum: "I don't doubt your word, but I doubt your memory"—will give our readers some idea of the discernment and patience he has brought to bear. The volumes are bulky, but we would not have them reduced in any way, since the 430 pages of introduction form the

best history that can be had. We hope to see these introductions printed separately without the *pièces justificatives* to which they are attached.

The difficulty of a Mutiny summary can hardly be appreciated by any one except the expert. At every step one treads "*per ignes suppositos cineri doloso*," and runs the risk of the controversy which springs eternal in the breast both of those who were in the business and those who take the onlooker's privilege of thinking they know more than the actual actors and sufferers. Further, it is well to point out that more than a judicious sifting of evidence is needed for the historian. A mere amalgam of facts, however scientifically arranged, will not be read by the world unless the arranger can write. Mr. Forrest has that essential gift. As we pointed out in our notice of his '*Cities of India*,' he has a fine vivacity of his own, and, what is perhaps more, a sense of humanity which enables him to appreciate native bravery and forbearance, where another, a soldier's son, might have been unconsciously biased by the great horror of carnage which overwhelmed his own people. Mr. Forrest has had the advantage of special communications and advice from such men as Lord Roberts, General MacLeod Innes, and Sir David Baird. He has gone far afield for some things, such as the diary of Capt. George Fulton, which was in Australia. There are also frequent references to and quotations from the books of others at the bottom of the page. With all this information at his back Mr. Forrest modestly states that "the introduction has no official character or authority." It has, we should say, none of the official dry-rot which makes *biblia abiblia*, while its excellent qualities have already been discovered by competent critics.

Mr. Forrest has a keen eye for the points of a man. He supplies a discriminating study of Havelock's character, and is never happier than when he is introducing the hero of the moment with his previous record to his readers.

A special feature of these volumes consists in the excellent photographs taken by a man who accompanied the army of Lord Clyde. They are of great value as representing contemporary evidence. Thus we are presented with a picture of 'The Sikandra Bagh showing Breach, Lucknow, 1858.' There are also numerous maps and plans, made by the engineers of the day, which explain all the details—the position, for instance, of the barracks which formed the outermost stronghold of the miserably inadequate entrenchments at Cawnpore. We should add that an exhaustive index is attached to the third volume, and occupies no fewer than 195 pages.

It is impossible to deal here in detail with more than a few points in this masterly survey of complicated operations; but we shall mention a few things in the story of Cawnpore as revealed by Mr. Forrest. We note that in this case the official narratives of English authorities and depositions of natives (some of these last so obsequiously sinuous as to raise a smile) occupy no fewer than 362 pages of the first appendix. General Wheeler's expectations (at first realized) with their unfortunate results are fairly appraised. On June 4th it appears

"not only that full confidence was placed in the Nana, but that no very serious view was taken of matters in general." Within two days the full tide of attack had begun. The last message from Wheeler to Canning was that he had sent two officers and fifty men to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow! The position of the besieged is well described. Food was scanty:—

"Our meal," writes one of the two women who survived the siege, "was a horse, but neither myself nor my parents partook of any; my poor little brother and sisters, they were dying from hunger and would have eaten the most loathsome thing; before we came to this pass I recollected throwing away a bit of meat, which after a few days I carefully looked for, and finding it fortunately, shared it amongst the children." However, as the siege advanced such was the extremity of distress that a dog was eagerly hunted and greedily devoured. The besieged were at the same time afflicted by thirst. There was only one well within the entrenchment from which they could draw water. The masonry at the present time bears marks of the innumerable bullets which struck it, for the enemy invariably fired grape upon the spot as soon as any person made his appearance, or at night if they heard the crackling of the tackle."

Here is a fragment quoted from the narrative due, we gather, to the same pen. It concerns the sortie of Capt. Moore to spike the enemy's guns on June 15th, which recalls a similar attempt by besieged British of much later date:—

"The suspense of that night," wrote a woman, "I cannot describe; we knew that the number of the sick and wounded was large, and the idea of seeing the small number of our defenders reduced by twenty including a first-rate officer, threw us into agonies of fear, every sound was hushed in no time, the stillness of death seemed to be before us, and the very infant to understand its danger. Captain Moore came back sooner than was expected, he was absent only an hour, but oh! that hour was eternity."

We imagine that the following account of one of many achievements by General Delafosse is new:—

"This day I saw a very daring and brave act done in our camp. About midday one of our ammunition wagons in the north-east corner was blown up by the enemy's shot, and while it was blazing, the batteries from the artillery barracks and the tank directed all their guns towards it. Our soldiers being much exhausted with the morning's work, and almost every artilleryman either killed or wounded, it was a difficult matter to put out the fire, which endangered the other wagons near it. However, in the midst of the cannonading a young officer of the 53rd Native Infantry (Lieutenant Delafosse), with unusual courage, went up, and laying himself down under the burning wagon, pulled away from it what loose splinters, &c., he could get hold of, all the while throwing earth on the flames. He was soon joined by two soldiers, who brought with them a couple of buckets of water, which were very dexterously thrown about by the Lieutenant, and while the buckets were taken to be replenished from the drinking water of the men close by, the process of pitching earth was carried on amid a fearful cannonading of about six guns, all firing upon the burning wagon. Thus, at last, the fire was put out and the officer and men escaped unhurt."

It is some slight satisfaction to find that the evidence in favour of the Nana's wish to spare the women and children is

reiterated. When one of his men brought an exaggerated account of general carnage, including these non-combatants, he said that "for the destruction of women and children there was no necessity, and directed the sower to return with an order to stay their slaughter." Mr. Forrest also endorses, after exhaustive inquiry, the conclusion of Col. Williams that

"the most searching and earnest inquiries totally disprove the unfounded assertion that at first was so frequently made and so currently believed that personal indignity and dishonour were offered to our poor suffering countrywomen."

Mr. Forrest mentions in his introduction that in writing this story of Cawnpore he has had the advantage of "an account written for me by one of the two women who escaped the massacre at the banks of the river. Her name, for the sake of her family, cannot be disclosed." Her evidence is, nevertheless, of high interest, and from the passages of her writing given above it is clear that she was a lady of education.

To conclude with a less sensational, but to the historian important, matter, we give Mr. Forrest's comment on the appointment of Outram to command the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions, which resulted in his remarkable sacrifice of himself to make way for Havelock's special recognition. The paragraph shows that Mr. Forrest is as keen to correct misconceptions as he is to appreciate heroism:—

"The action of Lord Canning and his colleagues has been severely criticised, and a good deal of tawdry rhetoric has been poured forth on the subject. It has been urged that Havelock was superseded 'by a feeble Government when their hopes had not been fulfilled,' and that the authorities were guilty of a gross breach of courtesy in allowing him to hear the first news of Outram's appointment through the medium of a copy of the General Orders. There was no supersession. Havelock did not hold and never had held 'the command of the Cawnpore Division.' He was a Brigadier-General, commanding a field force. His rank did not entitle him to command a division, and if his rank had entitled him, it would have been most unwise for the Government to have removed him from the command of the field force which had crossed the Ganges and was on its way to Lucknow. Outram was appointed to the Dinapore Division to restore order in Bengal and Behar and secure the base of our operations. His authority was extended to the Cawnpore Division, because Allahabad in that division was the important strategical point to which all supplies of ammunition and stores were to be forwarded, and on it all reinforcements were to be concentrated."

Outram's dignified letter to the Commander-in-Chief in Appendix C, p. ii, when he had been misjudged, and Havelock was no longer alive to correct false impressions, should be read. It is a model of what such things should be. Others of the official papers are rather grandiloquent, but on the whole reach a high level of expression. There are, as usual, striking instances of official indolence in the matter of stores, but the spirit of the men who never surrendered is splendidly evident everywhere. We congratulate Mr. Forrest on the result of his continued labours. There are some slips in the printing which will need attention in a reissue.

Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland.—Vol. IV. 1507–1513. Edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. (Edinburgh, H.M. General Register House.)

THE accounts printed in this singularly interesting volume cover the last six years of the reign of James IV. They were rendered by three out of the four High Treasurers, all Churchmen, who held office during that period—James Beaton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow; Andrew Stewart, Bishop of Caithness; and Outhbert Baillie, Abbot of Glenluce. Beaton's accounts extend from September, 1507, to August, 1508, and Stewart's and Baillie's from August, 1511, to August, 1513, ending exactly a month before Flodden. There is thus a hiatus between 1508 and 1511, when Bishop George Hepburn of the Isles was Treasurer, none of his accounts having been preserved. Even with this defect the contents of the book make a valuable contribution to the history of Scotland, social and political, during one of its most interesting periods.

As in the second volume of the series the king's marriage was the predominating feature, so in this the preparation of his fleet stands out as the principal object of expenditure. Hitherto we have had to rely chiefly on Pitcottie for details of James's navy, but the Treasurers' accounts prove very clearly that many of the statements made by Pitcottie are either entirely inaccurate or grossly exaggerated. Thus, while the accounts show a monthly wages bill of 137*l.* 10*s.* for the crew of the Great Michael, Pitcottie's story of a crew of 300 men would imply an expenditure of something like 450*l.* a month. Again, in regard to the same ship, while Pitcottie tells us that she "tuck so mekill timber that scho wastet all the wodes in Fyfe except Falkland wode, by all the tymmer that was gotten out of Norway," we gather from the accounts that this is rather understated than otherwise. Timber, indeed, was requisitioned from all parts of Scotland, besides being largely imported from France and other parts of the Continent. If it is the fact that the sides of the Great Michael were made of oak 10 ft. thick, about which we have our doubts, it is evidently impossible that Fife—or, indeed, any other part of Scotland—could have supplied so much of that slow-growing wood. Johnson's remark about the scarcity of trees in Scotland was, of course, influenced by his well-known prejudice against the northern half of the kingdom; but the extent of country from which timber was drawn for James's "great ship" tends rather to support his statement. In the general accounts of this period we get some curious notices regarding Scottish shipping. Thus we learn that in 1507 the Treasurer was put in commission to convey Alexander Stewart, the young Archbishop of St. Andrews, abroad for his studies, the sum of 188*l.* being set aside for his expenses. Some special items are interesting as showing the energy displayed in bringing the furnishings required for the navy from foreign countries. Many articles were supplied by Denmark and Norway, and the rigging for the fleet was largely bought in Flanders. It is

strange to note that copper and Cornwall tin were brought to Scotland by way of Antwerp. Both of these must have been for use in the gun foundry in Edinburgh Castle; and it is worth remarking that in one case tin weighing 608 lb. was sent in two pieces. Nowadays such a quantity would be sent in ten or twelve pieces. Some of the navy flags must have been very large and imposing, for we find that it took twenty-two ells of cloth to make the St. Andrew's cross alone on one of them. With regard to the victualling, the accounts show that 40 fresh and 200 salted oxen, and fish and cheese in abundance, were provided for the Great Michael while she lay at Leith, as well as 29 tuns of wine, 289 barrels of ale, and 174 barrels of beer. The last item sufficiently refutes the popular notion that beer was not introduced into Scotland till after the Reformation. As a matter of fact beer was known in the fifteenth century, if not earlier.

Of course while James was bestowing particular attention on the navy he was not unmindful of his artillery. One gathers from the accounts that the first big gun was cast in Scotland in 1508, and the manufacture of artillery was begun at Stirling and at Edinburgh soon afterwards, in both cases with the help of workmen brought from the Continent. Great preparations were made in view of the expected war with England, and when the Scots set out for Flodden they were able to carry with them five big cannon and twelve culverins of various calibre. What happened there is matter of history. As for the fleet, upon which such vast sums of money had been expended, to quote Mr. Andrew Lang (the accounts, by the way, show that there was an Andro Lang, a mariner, in 1513), it "vanishes into fairyland." The Great Michael was sent to France, was purchased by Louis XII. in 1514, and, according to Buchanan, ultimately rotted in the harbour of Brest.

While the interest of these accounts is mainly historical, the student of manners and customs will find in the various entries things worth notice. The king's winnings at cards are frequently mentioned; and probably the royal power of touching for scrofula is indicated by the entry of 1508 which notes that three shillings were given "to ane pure barne that tuke the king by the hand." This latter is, at any rate, a graphic incident to be met with in a series of prosaic accounts; and even if we dismiss the idea of its having any medical significance, it still shows the accessibility and kindliness of the Scottish sovereign. On the whole, a reading of these accounts is rather favourable to James. Through all the period he stands out conspicuous—a man with many faults, but also many virtues.

As for the Scottish nation, it was evidently full of life and vigour in those days. The people, from the glimpses we get of them, seem to have lived in tolerable comfort, and the king's strong hand kept the turbulent nobles sufficiently in check. One regrets that so little seems to have been made of Scottish literature. We have the well-known entries of Dunbar's pension and Yule gift from the king, and note is made of purchases of "Eetland burdis" from Walter Chepman and "prentit buiks" from "Andro Millaris wif," but that appears to be all.

In closing, we cannot too highly commend the manner in which these accounts have been edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, whose keen personal interest in the subject may be gathered from the remark that he now parts from James IV. as he would from an intimate personal friend. A good glossary and a most exhaustive index add greatly to the value of the book.

NEW NOVELS.

Cornelius. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

'CORNELIUS' is, for the most part, a carefully thought out and well-presented novel, in which we find ourselves at once held close by the plot and delighted with the characterization. In the plot, for a while, hardened readers as we are, we thought the author was treating us to an up-to-date version of one portion of Esmond's romance, only to find a surprising—but in the circumstances thoroughly consistent—variation before the close. Cornelius, the centre of the story, is a fine fellow who knows that there is a secret as to his parentage from the way in which his mother harps upon her having been made an honest woman before his birth, and he resolves to fit himself for any future and to solve the secret some day. When circumstances solve it for him he proves himself in every way worthy of the confidence which others have shown in him. The orphan girls, brought up in a Belgian school and suddenly placed as poor relations among moneyed folk, are delightful, while their aunts and cousins are differentiated and delineated in a striking fashion. Aunt Philipotte, who with but little means is ever enlarging in subtle fashion on the importance of "the family," and Aunt Susan with her moneyed vulgarity are capital. Oliver seems to us the least satisfactory—his boorishness is overdone; but in her kindly characters the author is very successful. Her people are mostly—to use Mr. Henry James's suggested differentiation—of "the better sort," and the romance in which they bear their parts is one that a sympathetic reader will not wish to forget, although some improbabilities may make him pause.

Knit by Felony. By E. Livingston Prescott. (Grant Richards.)

THE title is the worst part of this book, as it suggests the criminal investigation which in most hands makes such dreary reading. But although the hussar and the padre, afterwards the squire and the parson, are really the products of an untoward incident in early youth, their share therein being only discovered at the end of the story, there is nothing sordid in the animated chapters which describe their later fortunes, and the moral growth arising in each, the innocent who has suffered, and the guilty who has escaped. The two friends so strangely brought together, after their primary antagonism has launched them upon the world with chances and natures so opposite, are excellent studies.

As a Tree Falls. By L. Parry Truscott. "Pseudonym Library." (Fisher Unwin.)
MR. UNWIN'S old "Pseudonym Library" has taken to itself a new and welcome lease

of life. The first of the new volumes in the familiar yellow covering is called 'As a Tree Falls,' and shows, like most of its predecessors, some originality in its outlook. Though the story begins with the introduction of a baker's and a grocer's assistants and also a female "general" for principals—a set of personages apt to be depressingly treated in fiction—the theme is at first rather comically as well as realistically presented. But the gloom of the situation soon deepens into unmitigated woe for the baker's assistant and small joy for anybody else. The baker's and grocer's men become rivals in their "attentions" to the damsel called Rhoda, though never actually enemies. The first is an ambitious youth who has been heavily handicapped in life's race. He burns the midnight oil and eats his heart out in his efforts to make a career for himself by means of close study. The grocer's assistant is, on the contrary, an easygoing youth, though also anxious to "get on" in his own way. They are a well-contrasted pair. Rhoda, the general servant, encourages them both to "walk out" with her. She is an average piece of human nature redeemed by a sort of natural brightness and an instinctive love of children. In the end she marries the literary aspirant, and things go badly for both from the first. As we said, it is a sombre study of natures warped and frustrated by circumstances and uncongenial temperaments. Only a touch here and there saves the story from complete remorselessness of conception. We leave the young man at about the age of twenty-five paralyzed in an armchair, dependent on his wife's care and exertions. The only glimpse of hope—and it is but feeble—is the suggestion that as he grows more helpless in mind and body he may perchance appeal more strongly to Rhoda's maternal nature. The author's tendency is towards many-syllabled words and a difficulty in disposing of prepositions. It is a little disconcerting to meet with "laid" for lay in a story fairly well written.

The Bonnet Conspirators. By Violet A. Simpson. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

THIS is a very bright, readable story; nothing hangs fire from first to last, but we have within the compass of four or five days a rapid succession of stirring events, developing into a satisfactory and wholly unexpected climax, which wisely ends the book. Our author has a pretty turn of imagination, a pleasant humour, and a fresh and attractive style. She has the gift (so rarely found in the modern novelist) of making her characters live, not by any laboured effort, but rather a deft touch and, as it were, a chance sentence. We have not seen of late any novel of this class which contained so many original and withal pleasant characters, or suggested so strongly a dramatic instinct and imaginative power. After all, this is but a slight effort. We shall look with interest for a more mature one from the same pen.

The Palace of Spies. By Herbert Compton. (Treharne & Co.)

THE frequency of Mr. Compton's books is somewhat startling, the present being his third of recent date. It is true that in

these days of abundant verbiage and thin plots, served again and again in different forms, any book may well have been written, and even printed, in one shape or another, months and years before one receives it from the publishers. We must trust that it is so in the case of Mr. Compton's work, for even modern novelists cannot hope actually to produce a book a month, and put honest work into them. This Palace of Spies abuts upon the Uxbridge Road, and is occupied by that unfortunate lady the wife of the First Gentleman in Europe, at the end of the eighteenth century. The language in which the story is told approaches Wardour Street English; but the story goes with a swing, and is a better piece of work than some others that have borne this author's name upon their title-page during the past couple of years. It is in the vein of his 'Inimitable Mrs. Massingham,' the best book he has given us.

Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse. By Dora Greenwell McChesney. (John Lane.)

THOSE who set out to write historical novels not infrequently fall between the two stools of history and fiction, which from the very fact of their near relationship require tactful handling lest they disagree. Whether it be the less objectionable that the history shall disappear in the romance or the story be lost in the history depends very much upon the mind of the reader. Miss McChesney proves herself an exception to the rule by keeping more than satisfactorily on the narrow way which leads to success. A fine novel is the result. Not only does she enter sufficiently and without undue effort into the spirit of her period, she also possesses the secret of making dead bones live once more, rather than creating new anachronistic beings. At the same time she holds the balance between the two parties to the great struggle which she describes. Writing from the standpoint of a Roundhead, to which opinion her more important characters incline, she is yet by no means blind to the credibility of the Cavalier faith, and allows her reader to understand that the hearts which beat beneath Cromwellian breastplates were sometimes swayed by other passions than religious or political fervour. The character of the implacable Cornet from whom the book takes its title is an able piece of work, and the secret on which the whole plot depends is deftly preserved until the proper moment. The illustrations by Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen deserve commendation.

BOOKS ON THE FAR EAST.

THERE reaches us from Mr. Nash, of London, the New York publishers being Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., *Asiatic Russia*, in two volumes, by Dr. G. F. Wright, who is a distinguished American Professor of Geology. His book is not even mainly geological, but may be styled a treatise of modern geography in that wide sense in which the teaching of geography includes a certain amount of history and a great deal of trade, strategy, and political science. The volume is profusely illustrated by plates of very varying degrees of merit. Some of them are old friends, for we think we recognize among them photographs which have been sold in Russia for

last thirty or forty years. Some, on the other hand, are new to us and of considerable value. They are largely ethnographical photographs, and it is not difficult to procure ethnographical photographs of the Russian Empire by writing for them to any of the well-known agencies. These are plentiful in St. Petersburg and in Moscow. Apart from the illustrations, we find the book unreadable, from the absence of arrangement; but it is a book which may with great advantage be consulted on almost every Russian question. It contains an enormous amount of information, though all of a nature which can, no doubt, be found elsewhere. As a rule, however, such information exists only in Russian or in German shape, and it is well that those who are likely to be interested in Russian questions should have in their library this book by Dr. Wright, that they may turn over his stores of knowledge, and, if necessary, follow them by the bibliography to other sources. We judge from this bibliography that the author does not read Russian, though we may, of course, be wrong; for we notice that he does not include those works which are not translated into what Russians themselves style "the European tongues." Unfortunately the Russian Geographical Society and the Russian Academy of Science, though still largely composed of gentlemen who speak German among themselves, have given up publishing the greater portion of their work in anything except Russian; and there are not enough people who carefully follow Russian publications in the original to make it certain that everything of value which appears in Russia is noticed in London, Paris, or Berlin. Dr. Wright has travelled across Russia, but has not, we think, gone off what are becoming beaten tracks. It will perhaps be a surprise that we should include under this term Bokhara, the Ili country, and the road from Semipalatinsk to Omsk; but so it is. We note that Dr. Wright in discussing the Mir, or Russian village community, thinks that it is a matter of doubt whether it is or is not ancient, an observation which leads us to doubt whether he is a master of the literature of the subject; and his statement that the Scriptures "in the vernacular language" are "read every Sabbath in the Churches" is also one which startles those who remember that the ancient Slavonic differs to such an extent from modern Russian that few Orthodox believers, except the Old Believers, who are Dissenters from the Church, are really capable of thoroughly understanding the Orthodox version of the Scriptures. On the modern conditions of Russia in Manchuria and Mongolia, Dr. Wright is not so fresh in his information as are Mr. Henry Norman and Mr. Wirt Gerrare, whose books we have recently reviewed with praise.

Mr. Grant Richards publishes a second edition of Mr. Alexis Krausse's *The Far East*, the maps and plans of which are, we may remind our readers, of great value, but which might perhaps with advantage have been brought up to date, as there are a good many things new since the latter part of 1900, when the first edition appeared, such as ought to be included in the book. Our reason for noticing the second edition is that there is some interesting matter in the short preface. The author here mentions the peace between the Powers and China, and the punishments inflicted upon the Boxer leaders, and he evidently thinks that the Dowager Empress ought to have been held personally responsible for the whole affair, and that Great Britain has not distinguished herself by her recent policy towards China. Some doubt has been thrown upon Mr. Wirt Gerrare's statement as to the actual construction of a considerable part, or, indeed, of any part, of the direct line towards Peking, and Mr. Krausse assumes that it is not in course of construction when he says

that Russia "is now surveying the route"; but he sees its strategic bearing when he adds, "This will give her direct access to the heart of China, far beyond any possible point of contact with the Foreign Powers, and nowhere bearing [sic] within 100 miles of the sea." We believe that Mr. Wirt Gerrare is right, and are convinced that the meaning of that gentleman's words is that he actually saw and photographed the commencement of a double line. He states, however, that he does not know how far the line is yet completed, though he says that it "is being built with all possible speed." It is perhaps going a little fast to suggest, as does Mr. Krausse in his preface, that the railways already constructed "have placed the whole of the provinces of Pechili, Shansi, and Shensi at her absolute disposal." We imagine that the Peking Syndicate will hardly admit this. There is a fair index, in which the spelling has not been sufficiently corrected. Mr. Brodrick, for instance, does not appear there in the correct form adopted in the text.

SCOTCH HISTORY.

James, first Marquess of Montrose. Abridged Translation of Wishart. Edited by John Sime. (Robinson & Co.)—Mr. Sime's abridgment of Bishop Wishart's work on the great Montrose (from the contemporary Hague translation and from that of Ruddiman) is as pretty a book as a man could wish to see. The print and paper leave no wish unsatisfied; the binding is a copy of a binding of Henry, Prince of Wales; and the portrait, after Dobson (?), is well reproduced. However, the Honthorst portrait of Montrose alone approaches our idea of the hero. But Mr. Sime's introduction is perhaps superfluous; certainly it is inaccurate. Why should he speak of the "Celtic" stubbornness of Huntly? The Gordons are no more Celts than other people. It seems an error to speak, like Mr. Mark Napier, of the "ultra-democratic leaders of the Covenant." Almost the whole nobility of Scotland were worshippers, in 1639, of that sanguinary fetish the Covenant. It was not the letter of the king to Montrose, but the enigmatic Elephant and Dromedary paper found on Walter Stewart, that led to the imprisonment of Montrose in 1641. No "alleged murder plot was invented to crush Montrose." "The Incident" is meant, but Montrose was not accused of a murder plot. Nor was the Incident "proved to be baseless." There certainly was an obscure design by Crawford and others to seize Hamilton and Argyll at a time when Montrose was closely imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle. One man knew all about it—Will Murray of the Bedchamber, and he may have been an *agent provocateur* in the interests of Hamilton and Argyll: he certainly led Charles I. into a most awkward situation. In his campaigns Montrose could not "rely on the Macleods"; they opposed him on his march to Tippermuir. Scott's description of Montrose's raising of the clans is purely fanciful, and not nearly so romantic as the actual facts. The "fiery cross" was not sent "summoning the clans," it was summoning the Covenanters to face young Coll Clottach. Montrose did not "begin his fatal march to the Border on September 14th." On September 13th he had been defeated at Philiphaugh. Montrose was not writing to the king when Leslie attacked, and the Covenanted newsletter of September 16th says nothing of a mist and a surprise. The battle began about 10 A.M. and raged till noon, Montrose being strongly entrenched, according to this account. But he had only 500 Irish, 150 of Airlie's horse, and a rabble of ploughboys from Nithsdale and Douglasdale. The mounted gentry, whom Patrick Gordon puts, wildly, at 1,200, fled without drawing

sword. Mr. Gardiner was unacquainted with this news-letter, "Published by Authority" at London in September. Further, Montrose was not buried "in the beautiful chapel of Holyrood Abbey"; he was buried in St. Giles's, where his tomb is the most remarkable object. The reading "He either feels his fate too much" is new to us. In spite of such slips as these, Mr. Sime's book is to be commended, for his heart is in the right place. It is most fortunate that Mr. Gardiner had the heart to understand Montrose and honour the memory of the most winning character in the history of Scotland. Her modern historians are apt to sniff at the great marquis as a "dubious hero," so powerful is prejudice. But Mr. Gardiner has erected to Montrose an enduring monument.

The pleasant reminiscent title of Miss Katherine Stewart's book, *By Allan Water* (Edinburgh, Elliot), would lead the reader to expect an idyllic story. "What the Soldier Said" might be the nearest approach to serious fact. On the other hand, a wide and particular grasp of Scottish history is one of the main features, as Dr. Masson points out in his note, of a work that is not a novel, nor a biography, nor a political treatise, but a little of all three. The plan is uncommon: the fortunes and descents of two families form the framework of a narrative which involves the public events affecting their domestic relations. The period is that extending from the reaction of the last half of the seventeenth century to the triumph of Revolution principles at the end of the eighteenth, and the theme the enthusiasms, the scruples, the antagonisms which agitated some generations of fervent and forcible, though humble followers after truth, as its gold or silver side impressed their single-minded vision.

Not the least effective of the bits of "optical fascination" in which this book is rich is the description of the anti-Union zeal of all classes, which struck Defoe so much, and which would have induced that ardent Whig, Black Col. Erskine, "to sign a league on a drumhead" with his Jacobite neighbours. As might be supposed, these annals relate entirely to Lowland Scotland. The scene is laid in Stirlingshire, and on that main road where the northern levies often negotiated a passage, although "Forth bridled the wild Highlandman." Here at Brig-end of Allan lived James Stewart, the change keeper, from 1632 till his death at a ripe old age. Like many another of his craft, the country innkeeper was conscious of gentle blood. The author traces her ancestor to James II. of Scotland and to that Duke of Albany whose first marriage with Catherine Sinclair was dissolved, in the cruel method of the time, "on the ground of propinquity," to enable him to marry the French mother of the Regent John. Of the illegitimate offspring was John's half-brother Alexander, whose issue, we are informed, were "portioners" (yeoman farmers) at Rome on the Tay, near Seone. From this family came James to Bridge of Allan, a "Paip of Rome," as the jocularity of their Perthshire neighbours dubbed them. A Protestant was James, whose traditional creed had been held by this branch, it is said, since their cousin Patrick Hamilton, the proto-martyr, sealed his faith at St. Andrews. But he was also an Episcopalian, as was his eldest son, who married into the Ogilvys, the other family whose history is here given. The tragic differences of the times caused an absolute estrangement between these and the numerous younger sons and half-brothers of James, these latter settling at Tulliallan, and adopting the principles of Erskine and the Seceders. The circumstances of that remarkable schism are traced in sufficient detail. One interesting fact comes out, that the narrowest doctrine of election was the favourite tenet of the school

afterwards called the Moderates, while the Seceders shared the Evangelical view with the best of the Episcopalians. Even Mr. Ebenezer Erskine, who regretted the laxity which suffered a witch to live, and Mr. Ralph, who desired Whitefield to preach only to "the Lord's people," held a wider faith than many of their orthodox antagonists. The passage at arms between the rather gushing English evangelist and the dour Scotch Seceders, "walking steadily backwards," is not the least amusing episode in a story which, in spite of its theological encumbrances, is frequently amusing. One excellent feature of it is the keen eye for the picturesque which enlightens grave topics. A characteristic deathbed utterance may be quoted: "I hae ten ganging pleas in the Court o' Session, an' that eediot Jock, my son, will be settling them a' in a month after my death." An obvious objection may be made to the plan which combines the statement of general facts with the widest freedom of conjecture as to the relation of individuals thereto, and it is a grave defect that the number of these individuals in several prolific generations becomes confusing without an index, or at least a table; something might be said of a few clerical errors, notably of punctuation; but on the whole we can recommend this book as a lively presentment of a side of Scottish life and history not usually dwelt upon.

The Scottish Borderers at Marston Moor, 1644. By John Kennedy. (Hawick, W. & J. Kennedy.)—What did the Teviotdale regiment do at Marston Moor? Mr. Kennedy does not know, though the listeners to his lecture at Hawick must have desired information. "It is supposed to have formed part of the two brigades of Scottish reserve," which included Buccleuch's Tweeddale regiment. Now that regiment "were so possessed with a fanatic fear that they ran for an example to others, and no enemy following them," as Mr. Firth cites a letter of an eye-witness. Several Scottish regiments of foot held their ground. Whether Teviotdale ran with Tweeddale or not is unknown. The best thing in Mr. Kennedy's pamphlet is an extract from the Selkirk Council Minute Book: "They [the Sutors of Selkirk] marched.....for the expedition to England for relief of the Protestants there, borne down through the tyranny and cruelty of the Papists." Probably the preachers gave this absurd explanation to the worthy contingent. We also learn that the ancestor of the gallant Col. Chisholme, who fell at Elandslaagte, joined Montrose at Dumfries in 1644, and was wounded at Naseby. When James VI. had settled the Border by hanging "pretty men" in great numbers, the country became peaceful, probably took no great interest in the strife of king and preachers, and, as we saw, supplied Buccleuch with no Williams of Deloraine, but with a regiment which fled when no man pursued. Fifty years earlier Montrose would have been backed by hard-riding prickers, Scotts, Kers, Elliots, Armstrongs, Hepburns, and other useful men; but now they fought—or rather, ran away—to relieve the English sufferers from "the tyranny and cruelty of the Papists."

The unexpected death a few years ago of Mr. John Noble, the well-known Inverness bookseller, removed an antiquarian collector who had exceptional opportunities of acquiring and utilizing the fugitive lore of his town and district. These opportunities resulted in the getting together of a quantity of material, which now appears in a volume entitled *Miscellaneous Invernessiana*, edited by Mr. John Whyte (Stirling, Eneas Mackay). The contents of the book are chiefly of local interest, though here and there one lights upon a subject of more general import. Thus there is a paper on the site of Macbeth's castle, in which not only that question is learnedly discussed,

but also the old suggestion that Shakespeare was in Scotland when his company of players was there in 1601. We know for certain that the company appeared in Aberdeen, but there is nothing to show that Shakespeare himself was of the party, and nothing to show that even the company visited Inverness. "The extreme accuracy," we read here, "with which Shakespeare has followed the minutiae of Macbeth's career has given rise to the opinion that he himself visited those scenes which are immortalized by his pen." But Shakespeare was equally accurate in regard to Italy, and there is no proof that he was ever there. Mr. Noble has celebrated most of the Inverness "characters" of his day, and no fewer than seven fiddlers have received his attention. There is a curious note on Capt. Burt, the author of the frequently quoted "Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to a Friend in London," published in 1754. Burt, giving himself some consequential airs, remarked to an Inverness company that he represented His Majesty. "Hoot, man!" said a listener; "you represent His Majesty! He, God bless him! is muckle better represented on a bawbee." A valuable section of the volume takes the form of an exhaustive bibliography of Inverness newspapers and periodicals. This bibliography testifies to an amount of literary activity and journalistic enterprise that would have done credit to towns of much greater pretensions. Even now, despite the fact that the daily papers from the South arrive before breakfast is well over, Inverness is able to maintain its local papers on five days of the week. A portrait of Mr. Noble and other illustrations add to the local interest of the book.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE two volumes of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's biographical essays and addresses entitled *Out of the Past* (Murray) make interesting reading. Even when he is reviewing a book so well known as Nassau Senior's "Conversations," or the "Life of Arthur Stanley," by Mr. Prothero and the late Dean of Westminster, he supplies those touches of personal intimacy which invest the performance with a value superior to that of ordinary journalism, however intelligently it may be done. Sometimes, indeed, his friendships lend a certain bias to his judgments. The "persecutions" endured by Stanley were, though Sir Mountstuart is disposed to blink the fact, largely provoked by his own indiscretions. That charming person, though seldom consciously disputatious, was apt to treat the serious beliefs or prejudices of others with undue carelessness. But the warmth of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's affections affords an ample excuse for the partisanship into which they occasionally betray him. He brings to light, besides, gifted individuals, like Lord Arthur Russell, who failed, somehow, to make a due impression upon their generation; and the less familiar sides of public men like Lord Kimberley—a scholar who re-read Thucydides within a few years of his death, and who was versed in the Spanish novelists. Walter Bagehot is revealed in the observation, "What is most remarkable in Mr. Gladstone is his quantity," which hits off a predominating characteristic with unerring wisdom, and in the very remarkable prophecy, made in 1860, that that politician's danger lay in looking for that which was said rather than that which was thought. Another fascinating disclosure concerns J. S. Mill, who, on being questioned by Sir Mountstuart about stations for rare plants along the Great Western Railway, jumped down from his four-legged stool at the old India House with the words, "I'm your man for that!" Sir M. E. Grant Duff's most elaborate essay deals with the Catholic reaction, or, as others would call

it, the Catholic revival. Joseph de Maistre, Lamennais, and Lacordaire have, no doubt, been summed up faithfully by history; but the side stream which penetrated German thought is less familiar, and it can be pursued with pleasure in the company of this suggestive essayist.

The Statesman's Year-Book for 1903 (Macmillan & Co.), edited, as before, by Dr. Scott Keltie and Mr. Renwick, opens as usual with tables which are varied each year. There is now one for which M. Bertillon is responsible, which shows the increase of population in various countries. It is a pity that the French nationalist did not include the various colonies of Australia, as birth phenomena are more interesting there at the moment than in any other country except Germany. The startling fact brought out in the table as printed is the sudden increase in the rapidity of the gain of population in Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Alsace Lorraine, and the German Empire generally. It is an amazing fact that while, under French rule, in spite of enormous manufacturing prosperity, Alsace was actually losing population by emigration, since the war Alsace has begun rapidly to increase, and has nearly trebled her rate of increase in the last ten years as compared with the previous ten. Saxony now rivals the United States in the rate of increase of population, and Prussia is not far behind. In New South Wales population has become stationary, and the surplus of births over deaths, though still considerable, has declined, as it has also in South Australia. The statistics of Victoria and New Zealand also need careful watching upon this point. The drought is affecting matters, as did previously the discovery of gold in Western Australia. But there is no doubt that there is a decline in the Australian birth-rate. Another statistical fact of importance which is properly illustrated in the present volume is the extraordinary rapidity of the increase of expenditure upon the Russian fleet. Mr. Jane is a high authority, but it was, we think, hardly worth asking him for a table of the speeds of warships, the difference between nominal and real speed being conspicuous in all navies, and—according to the French authorities—especially remarkable in our own. There are never many faults to be found with *'The Statesman's Year-Book.'* The table as to gold output ought to make some reference to West Africa, if not to South Africa, as it can hardly be maintained that the Gold Coast Protectorate and Ashanti are not "British possessions." The output, however, of the West African field was no doubt very small in 1900 and 1901, the years for which alone the table gives figures. In the maps, which are inserted this year at an abnormal place, there is one which is of much value, showing the main trans-Continental and trans-Asiatic railway lines and projects; but the most important of all these lines—that from the Siberian railway to Kalgan—is not shown even as a project. We are still of opinion that the peculiar position in the British Empire of the States of Jersey, of the States of Guernsey, and of the Isle of Man with its House of Keys, receives insufficient attention in the Year-Book. The interesting tables with regard to the increase of the French debt would be much more valuable if figures were included to show the increase by the Republic in time of peace. The figures jump from January 1st, 1871, to January 1st, 1889. What is really important is the increase of debt which has occurred since the liberation of territory, or say since January 1st, 1874. We note again a certain want of uniformity in the treatment of subjects in the index, and, indeed, in the text itself. Let us take, for example, education. Suppose that a user of the book desires to discover the various

systems in force in different countries, and turns to the United States and to each of our colonies in Australia. In the first case education is not indexed, but under 'Schools' he will find some general statistics for the various States, and not much reference to the points which constitute the peculiarity of the American system common to all States. When he turns to the Australian colonies he will find under Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania no reference in the index to education; but when we turn to the particular colonies there is in some cases a good deal of information given under the head 'Instruction.' In the case of England, Scotland, and Wales one class of education is separately indexed under the head of 'Intermediate,' a title for which no one would look in an index. The accounts of the education systems of various states and colonies are not given on one plan, it being set forth, for example, in some cases where education is "secular," while in other cases the treatment of the religious difficulty is not named.

A History of German Literature. By John G. Robertson. (Blackwood & Sons.)—There are some histories of literature which interest us almost like a story; others stimulate us by an infectious enthusiasm, and inspire us to read the authors they discuss; and others again are merely instructive. The present volume—and we say this in no spirit of depreciation, but only to characterize the nature of the work—belongs mainly to the last of these classes. It aims at giving a concise and trustworthy account of all the more important German authors and their chief works, from the earliest times down to the end of the nineteenth century. For this great task Mr. Robertson shows himself excellently equipped. He is accurate in his facts, orderly in his arrangement, sound and sensible in his criticism, and he writes a clear and easy style. Brilliant he is not, but brilliancy is perhaps not greatly to be desired in a manual such as this, and it may be considered equally a merit that his critical appreciations are seldom at variance with those expressed in the standard *"Litteraturgeschichte"* and other such works; it is only occasionally that we come upon an original point of view, and find the personality of the writer asserting itself. The concluding chapters of the book, with the criticisms on Wagner, Nietzsche, Sudermann, and Hauptmann, strike us as the freshest and most interesting. Mr. Robertson may be especially congratulated on his treatment of Wagner, whose literary productions are so often a puzzle to the critic; they here receive due, but not extravagant praise. The whole history should prove serviceable to English readers, more particularly to those students from whom a general acquaintance with the names and facts of German literature is demanded by the modern examiners. A somewhat novel feature of the work is the plan of giving brief—generally very brief—illustrative passages from certain of the authors discussed. In the case of lyric poets, where two or three verses may suffice to give some idea of their style, this has something to recommend it, but in an ordinary way it is not of much use.

COL. BOYLE, of the Honourable Artillery Company, prefixes a memoir to *Two Years at the Front*, the diary of Lieut. Moeller of that corps, who was given a commission in the regulars. The volume, which is published by Mr. Grant Richards, is not important. The author, who, though one of the best of our M.I. leaders, was outwitted by the Boers and killed, evidently thinks that General Hector Macdonald was responsible for the useless loss of life at Paardeberg, and that Sir John French did not do well except in the early

stages of the war. Otherwise his diary has no bearing on anything but his own little work. He was not well informed—for example, his notion of Majuba is that our troops were repulsed in an attempt to march up that hill, whereas, of course, we were on the top and the Boers attacked. "They use explosive Martinis [*sic*] and expanding bullets only" seems a bit out of date. The revision of the text is defective; as an instance we have "a pearler" for a *purler*—i.e., a fall from a horse.

THERE is no annual publication which we find so interesting, and few which are so valuable, as the *Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada*, edited by Prof. George Wrong and Mr. Langton, in the "University of Toronto Studies," published by the Librarian, and sold in London by Messrs. P. S. King & Son. The volume reviewing the publications of 1902 is even superior to its predecessors. It deals largely with French-Canadian publications, for a reason which is given, namely, that the people of the other provinces are more ambitious, and consequently concerned rather with the future than with the past, an attitude of mind which, as the authors say, does not favour historical study, in which the French Canadians of Quebec are predominant. At the same time, there is a great publication of literature, especially in the United States, which, dealing with the United Empire Loyalists, is interesting to English Canadians and friends of the Empire as a whole. There is no uniformity of political tone in the volume. The references to some of the publications of M. Bourassa, who may be called, for short, a "pro-Boer," are friendly enough, as are some of the references to Irish Home Rule; but, on the other hand, there is in some of the articles a note of detraction as regards the loyalty of the Canadian French. We note much that is of antiquarian importance in the publication, and a good deal that is of literary interest. The authors maintain a high standard both in their own criticism and in their contemptuous references to many English publications. They attack all Americanisms, such as "Premier Macdonald," and they denounce some British works upon the Empire which we ourselves have had occasion to censure, but denounce them with more violence than we had thought fitting. For instance, one considerable volume published by a British firm for the instruction of the young upon the British colonies is roundly explained to be calculated to do so much mischief that it "ought to be withdrawn from circulation." Casual points of interest which we note concern the ridicule poured on the official title "House of Commons" of the Dominion, as "an irrational following of British precedent" "where all are Commonwealthers." The advance of population in Canada is, as is pointed out, still unsatisfactory, in spite of an "American invasion" which has been exaggerated. There is a curious account of "la grande noirceur." Between 1780 and 1790 Quebec was from time to time enveloped in darkness caused by showers of sulphurous cinder; and no one knows what was the distant volcano which emitted these eruptions. We cannot go with the authors in thinking that "not one out of ten intelligent young Canadians is aware who Sir George Cartier was or what were his services to his native land." The *Code Civil* in its present form is surely a perpetual memorial of that statesman, if there were no other. It is curious to note the extent to which English and Scotch settlers in Lower Canada have lost their tongue and become French. There is an interesting instance given of a married couple who came from Scotland, and within a comparatively short period had ceased to be able to converse between themselves except in French. There are in the volume repeated references to the extent to which the South African war, by disturbing French sentiment,

has "profoundly affected Canadian political life."

The Art of Living. By J. E. Buckrose. (The 'Gentlewoman' Library).—The Art of Living is a comprehensive title, which the contents of the volume hardly justify. It is prettily got up in pale blue and white, and should make an attractive patch on a drawing-room table. Therefore in one respect—though not as the speaker intended—it might find a home with the lady who briefly figures in the dialogue of 'Some Emotions and a Moral.' The variety of the topics treated in a superficial and not very original fashion is great. Variety is also displayed in the author's moods, which alternate between fancifulness, flippancy, and sentimentalism, interspersed with touches of something like the new humour. These talks on household and social matters are put into a sort of frame of story and into the mouth of a young married woman, by which means the reader is, if so inclined, introduced into the bosom of the lady's family life and friends. One learns how she trains servants, children, girls; how she manages "coming out," making friends and keeping them, dressing, growing old gracefully, and so forth. Some readers may here find amusement combined with instruction. Who knows?

COMMANDANT WEIL, who has hitherto given us books on military history, valuable rather than amusing, now edits the first volume of a work which seems destined to a wider popularity. M. Albert Fontemoing is the publisher of *Mémoires du Général-Major Russe, Baron de Löwenstern, 1776-1858*, of which this volume brings us up to the end of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. The author, who was from Esthonia, wrote in French, and two manuscripts of the memoirs remain: one, copied for the Emperor Nicholas, at St. Petersburg, and the other, which is the draft, in the possession of the family. Commandant Weil has used the latter, but has compared it with the clearer, and perhaps less frank, copy. Löwenstern is a sort of Russian Marbot, with a dash of Casanova, and we find him delightful reading. His experiences were remarkable. An officer of the great Catherine, who served in Switzerland under Suvorow, against Masséna, and then with old Condé and the émigrés; dined with Nelson; fought as an Austrian volunteer during the bombardment of Vienna; then joined Napoleon's staff and fought at Lobau and Wagram; and finally went through the whole campaign of Russia as intelligence officer on the Russian staff, and was twice charged with high treason, he has much to tell, and he tells it admirably. Under Paul, when the mad emperor had upset the army, the cuirassiers march through Riga, on their way to Zurich, with a boot on each outside leg—they were bound to march, but there were not enough boots to go round. An eighteenth-century account of a "religious" establishment depicts the Chapter of the ladies of Buchan, under Countess Stadion as princess-abbess. The chancellor of the Chapter tried to convert our author to the philosophy of the Encyclopædia, but failed. A note of 1812 is of general application: "There is nothing so dangerous on a headquarters staff as these beings of high birth." During the retreat the French husbanded their ammunition so that no firing took place except to repulse attack. On one occasion our author rode to within a hundred paces and exchanged bows, and was not shot at till he sang "Bon voyage, M. Dumollet," which was thought "had form."

We have received from Mr. Grant Richards new editions of *The Human Machine* and *The Insanity of Genius*, works by the late J. F. Nisbet, both able and attractive. But we hope that they will not be studied by readers who take no further course of authority on the

subject. Mr. Nisbet strained facts to fit his thesis, which in each case is vehemently denied by those who have at least as good a right to judge.

We have on our table *Euclid, his Life and System*, by T. Smith, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark).—*Spanish and English Conversation, Second Book*, by A. E. Pinney (Ginn & Co.).—*Further Notes on the Teaching of English Reading*, by N. Dale (G. Philip).—*English Words and Sentences, Book I. for the Junior Division* (Blackwood).—*The Dale Readers, Book I.*, by N. Dale (G. Philip).—*Modern Book-Keeping and Accounts*, by W. Adgie, Part III. *Advanced* (Macmillan).—*Elementary Plane and Solid Mensuration*, by R. W. K. Edwards (Arnold).—*The Anabasis of Xenophon, Book I.*, edited by C. E. Brownrigg (Blackie).—*The Antigone of Sophocles*, with a Commentary, abridged from the large edition, by Sir R. C. Jebb and E. S. Shuckburgh (Cambridge, University Press).—*The Textile Fibre of Commerce*, by W. I. Hannan (Griffin).—*Light for Students*, by E. Edser (Macmillan).—*Medical Ethics*, by R. Saundby, M.D. (Simpkin).—*Yachting*, by J. Gabe (Macquenn).—*Selections from Le Morte Darthur*, edited by C. L. Thomson (H. Marshall & Son).—*The Daughters of Job*, by D. Dale (Everett).—*The Last Alive*, by J. MacLaren Cobban (Grant Richards).—*Lost in the Slave Land*, by W. M. Graydon (Partridge).—*A Son of Mars*, by Major Arthur Griffiths (Everett).—*The Coming of Sonia, and other Stories*, by Mrs. H. Sygne (Fisher Unwin).—*Zealandia's Guerdon*, by W. S. Walker (J. Long).—*The Ghost's Revenge*, by R. H. Sherard (Digby & Long).—*The Son of the Wolf*, by J. London (Isbister).—*To Please a Woman*, by A. W. Groomsmith (Danvers).—*The Peeles at the Capital*, by R. Ashton (Methuen).—*The Book of the House*, by F. Noël (Dent).—*Hymns of the Holy Eastern Church*, by the Rev. J. Brownlie (Paisley, Gardner).—*A Concise Bible Dictionary based on the Cambridge Companion to the Bible* (Clay).—*I Live*, by the Most Rev. James E. Cowell (Macmillan).—*Sunday Observance*, by the Rev. F. Meyrick (Skeffington).—*The House Building, and other Poems*, by M. B. Williams (R. B. Johnson).—*Poems*, by Percy Bysshe Shelley, with an Introduction by Alice Meynell (Blackie).—*Hither and Thither: Songs and Verses*, by the Author of 'Times and Days' (Longmans).—*Songs and Lyrics*, by H. Dale (Constable).—*The Orier by Night: a Play in One Act*, by G. Bottomley (Unicorn Press).

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THE IDENTITY OF "IL PROVENZALE" IN DANTE'S "CONVIVIO."

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks, April 11th, 1903.

In the eleventh chapter of the fourth book of the 'Convivio' Dante, after remarking bitterly that legacies much more often fall to the lot of the wicked than of the good, exclaims: "Così fosse piaciuto a Dio, che quello che domandò il Provenzale fosse stato, che chi non è reda della bontà perdesse il retaggio dell' avere!"—*LI. 92-95.*

The identity of the Provençal author here quoted by Dante has hitherto been a puzzle. In spite of prolonged research and inquiries among Dantists and Provençal students in Italy and elsewhere, I was compelled to leave the riddle unsolved when I published my 'Dante Dictionary' four years ago. I am pleased now to be able to announce, through the kind offices of Prof. N. Zingarelli, of Palermo, that the identity of the author in question has been established by the well-known Dantist, Prof. Francesco Torraca, of Naples, who writes to me that Dante's Provençal is Giraut de Bornell, the famous troubadour, who is referred to as "Quel di Lemosi" in the twenty-sixth canto of the 'Purgatorio,' and is several times mentioned by name in the 'De Vulgari Eloquencia.' In one of Giraut's canzoni occur the following lines, which Dante evidently had in mind when he wrote the above passage in the 'Convivio':—

E s'è paire fo lauzatz,
E' fills se fai malvatz,
M'è par tort e pechatz
C'ala las eretzatz.—'Los Apleitz,' st. ii.

I.e., "If the father was praiseworthy, and the son becomes wicked, it seems to me wrong and a sin that he should have the inheritance."

Prof. Torraca tells me that he mentioned this identification in a Dante lecture delivered recently in the Sala di Orsanmichele at Florence, but that he has not published it. As the fact that one of the few remaining Dante puzzles has been solved is a matter of much interest to all students of Dante, I avail myself of Prof. Torraca's kind permission to make his interesting discovery public.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

THE "O" EDITION OF 'ROBESON CRUSO.'

II.

As I have already mentioned, the last paragraph of the preface is entirely absent in the "O" edition, a most unlikely thing for a pirate to omit, while it is not at all unlikely, for reasons I have already given, to have been an addition of the author's.

The changes throughout the text are numerous, and not apparently for any purpose that a piratical publisher could have, while they often bear the impress of the author's hand in preferring slight alterations in construction or meaning, sometimes necessary to avoid improbabilities.

The following are a few of the changes:—

"O" Edition.	Taylor's First Edition.
Near the City of York	In the City of York
Rheumatism	Gout
Act foolishly	play the young man
had no reason to seek	was under no necessity for seeking
advice when perhaps there	Counsel when there
Time	Leisure
Help	Assist
Much taken	sincerely affected
in vain	to no purpose
troubled	terribly'd
God	heaven
him say	him softly to himself say
Mar'd	stupid
pangs	bitterness
Death's door	Death itself
observe anything	see the shore
strand to help	shore to assist

It is a fact that Defoe himself suffered from gout, and if he means the story to be allegorical, as he says in the preface to his abridged edition, there is reason for his changing the name of his ailment as well as his own name from Crusoe to Crusoe, but for a pirate there is none.

The change from "him say" to "him softly to himself say" seems Defoe all over. The captain dare not say this loudly, and the author adds this stroke of reality. The pirate who would remove it would be as stupid as the book-sellers who were said to have declined the work.

The above, with others, occur in the first fourteen pages of Taylor's first edition, but it would be wearisome to enumerate further instances.

Of the changes necessary to avoid absurdity or improbabilities the following may be mentioned.

When Crusoe makes his dash for liberty from Salée, he throws the Moor overboard, and makes the protestation to his readers that he was satisfied that the Moor, being a good swimmer, could easily reach the shore, as he was only "a league farther" from the shore than their usual fishing grounds. In the "O" edition he says "a league or two farther" from the shore. This is not a change which a pirate would make, but the omission of the "or two" is one which an author would, on reconsideration; otherwise he could not expect his readers to believe that he was satisfied with his assertion that he had not committed a murder. This change is consistent with the character which Defoe always endeavours to give to this hero, one of kindness and mercy to negroes, pirates, and beasts. The Moor himself was evidently alarmed for his own safety, as he "begg'd to be taken in, told me he would go all over the world with me," and only turned towards the shore upon Crusoe's threatening to shoot him if he attempted to "come near the boat." He says,

"I make no doubt but he reached it [the shore] with ease"; but he says immediately after, "I could have been content to have taken this Moor with me, and have drowned the boy." Why should the boy have drowned if the shore could be reached with ease by the man? We find afterwards that not only could the boy swim, but also could swim to land with one hand while carrying a gun in the other, and do this in such an accomplished and experienced manner that he kept his powder dry and shot a lion immediately on landing. Defoe saw that to reach the shore "with ease" when "a league or two farther" from it than the usual fishing ground was an absurdity, and thought the simplest way to remove it was to change the distance. Besides, in a former paragraph he had said that one day they were, when fishing, lost in a fog, and, when it cleared, they found themselves, after two days' rowing, two leagues from the land, to which they got well in again, though "with a great deal of labour."

Again, when enumerating the goods he had saved from the wreck he says, in the "O" edition, that the amount of powder saved was 140 lb., while in Taylor's edition he makes it 240 lb. Was it that after he had finished the story, and after printing this "O" edition, he thought 140 lb. too meagre an allowance for twenty-eight years' residence on an island where for some time daily food was only procurable by his gun? Certainly one cannot see why any pirate should make a change originating an improbability, while the change is a likely one—almost a necessary one—for the author to make under the circumstances. In fact, after a time Crusoe began to dread his want of powder, saying he "began seriously to consider" (the "O" edition reads "Consider to myself") the consequences when "I should have no more powder" (the "O" edition reads when "my powder is spent"). Moreover, when calculating how he could destroy the savages who came to the island, he says he could not waste so much as five or six pounds of powder upon them, on account of his store being so reduced. At p. 329 he tells us that on leaving the island he had "above a barrel and a half of powder left" to give to the sailors he left behind him. And this after twenty-eight years' residence! It seems certain Defoe had made this calculation afterwards, and found that to begin with 140 lb. would be an absurdity.

Again, on p. 362 he says, "I took two nephews, the children of one of my sisters [the "O" edition reads "brothers"], into my care." This is a marked correction of an error. On p. 2 the hero had told us that his elder brother was killed fighting at Dunkirk under Col. Lockhart (1658), and what became of his second brother he never knew. As the author or editor noticed that the word "brothers" in the "O" edition was a manifest inconsistency, and yet the story had been finished with the nephews appearing repeatedly, the only and simplest way to rectify it, short of recasting the remainder of the narrative, was to change the parentage of the nephews, and make sisters appear for this the first and only occasion.

Can the supervision of an editor, either of his own or of an author's MS., be more clearly indicated than in these three corrections, made in Taylor's first edition, of the blunders found in the "O" edition? They are the corrections of a careful supervisor of a proof—not a mere reader—and prove that the "O" edition must be an advance copy, or had been printed from a MS. in which the errors existed.

If it be a pirate, how is it that no other copy is known? Why does not Defoe speak of it in his future editions published by Taylor? He attacks the pirate issued by T. Cox in the same year with energy and virulence. If this had been published apart from him, how has his attention not been called to it? It is hardly credible that all other copies have disappeared unless it were produced under some such cir-

cumstances as have been already supposed, at a press stigmatized as "the organ of Jacobites and Traitors."

If it be a pirate, it is unique, not as a pirate of 'Robinson Crusoe' only, but as a pirate, and is as wonderful as it would be if proved to be an "advance copy."

That any hastily got-up edition for the purposes of sale, and produced without the author's consent, should be bound as this is, should have so many changes from the text, should change the very name and designation of the hero, should, while well bound, be such a hotch-potch in its printing, is hardly credible.

Could a pirate have done more to prevent or limit the sale of his work than appears in this? He mutilates the whole work, alters the name and designation of the hero, changing the text, producing one or two absurdities, prints it in a farrago of type on poor paper, and then binds it well, and offers it to the public. Is this credible? Could he expect such a book to compete with Cox's pirate, sold at two shillings? If the binding be considered, it could not be sold at the same price, while Cox's pirate is a respectably printed production, quite equal to Taylor's. Is there any other example of a pirate, not purporting to be an abridgment, making such changes in the text as this has?

Does the opposite view, viz., that it is printed from a manuscript before Taylor's edition, not explain all the difficulty? Defoe tries to print it himself at the press of one of his political journals, which, from its limited fount of type, explains the patchwork of printing. After it is finished, or before, he sees that he can never offer it in this state to the public; and besides, the type is required for the purposes of the journal, whose issue cannot be delayed. He offers it to Taylor, who accepts it; but Defoe nevertheless binds his own advance copy. The work being accepted by Taylor, Defoe makes the changes in the title-page, preface, and text—changes often characteristic of, and worthy of, him; the type is broken up, and this remains the only copy.

The whole evidence leads to the conclusion that the "O" edition was printed at the press of one of the political journals with which Defoe was so intimately connected, from a manuscript of Defoe's, and that this manuscript was subsequently altered by Defoe himself before or after its acceptance by Taylor.

W. LAIDLAW PURVES.

'WYNNERE AND WASTOURE.'

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

THE alliterative poem of 'Wynner and Wastoure' was referred by its editor, Mr. Gollancz, to about the year 1349; Mr. George Neilson, as readers of the *Athenæum* know, asserts stoutly that it was written in 1358 or 1359. Neither of these dates accords very well with the most definite indication of time in the poem—the statement of the two allegorical protagonists that Edward III. has fed and clothed them for "five and twenty winters." Of course this "five and twenty" may be merely a round number. But, on the one hand, in this connexion it is unlikely to mean less than twenty-five; and, on the other hand, one can hardly conceive that it can have meant thirty-one, as Mr. Neilson's theory requires. Extraordinary as it may seem, I believe there is proof that an alliterative poet did in this instance mean exactly what he said, and that 'Wynner and Wastoure' was written in 1352.

Mr. Neilson's great argument for the date of 1358 is that the subject of the allegory is partly the "great controversy" between the friars and the secular clergy, and partly the proceedings in which William de Shreshull and other judges came into conflict with ecclesiastical authority, and which led to their excommunication by the Pope. This interpretation may no doubt appear overwhelmingly plausible to in-

attentive readers of the poem. But I should be much surprised if any careful and impartial student were to regard it as even possible. The forces under the command of the two allegorical personages are distributed quite otherwise than Mr. Neilson's hypothesis requires. Wynner's army consists of the four classes whose greed was about 1352 a general theme of invective—the mixed multitude of alien clerks intruded by the Pope into English benefices, the lawyers, the friars, and the merchants; the army of Wastoure is composed only of the military aristocracy and their retainers. This is the only natural interpretation of the catalogue, and its correctness is shown by Wastoure's words in ll. 308-18. After a comprehensive malediction on everything churchly, he proceeds to bestow a like imprecation on the judges, "and Sharesull among them [*itwiste = i-twiste*], who said I pricked with power his peace to disturb." Evidently Sharesull and the other judges are still on the same side as the Church; the circumstances that made them adversaries of the Church have not yet arisen.

From the passage just referred to it appears that Sharesull had at some time exasperated the knightly class by accusing them of attempts to "disturb the peace." Neither Mr. Gollancz nor Mr. Neilson has been able to find the record of this utterance, because (owing, perhaps, to their respective views as to the date) they omitted to look for it in the only natural place—the speech in which Sharesull stated "the reasons for the summons of Parliament" in January, 1352. Here is the passage:—

"Pur ceo que nostre Seignour le Roi ad entenduz que la Pees de son Roialme n'est pas bien garde come estre deveroit, et que les destourours de la Pees et maintenours des querelles et des riotas faites en pais grevoit trop a son poeple, sanz ceo que due punissement est fait de eux."—Rolls of Parliament, ii. 237.

In the year in which it was spoken this ministerial utterance would of course be remembered as Sharesull's, and the mention of his name in connexion with it would be quite natural if the poem was written in 1352. It is not likely that six years later this grievance was still prominent amongst the causes of the irritation of the nobility against the judges. In the meantime they had had other real or supposed wrongs to take up their attention. Another note of date is the reference to the extreme youth of the Black Prince ("jongeste of jers"); the expression is natural if the prince's age was twenty-two, not if it was twenty-eight.

The real subject of the allegory is the threatened conflict between the wasteful military nobility and the various bodies that were growing rich at its expense. It would not be difficult to show that this theme was naturally suggested by the matters discussed in the Parliament of 1352; but this I leave for others.

Mr. Neilson's advocacy of the date of 1358 for the poem seems to have been prompted by his fancy that it was written by Sir Hew of Eglington, who first came to London in that year. He has not thought it necessary to allude to the poet's complaint in the prologue, that nowadays poets are supplanted in the favour of great lords by entertainers who recite poems made by other men. This is the grumble of a professional reciter-poet, and the piece contains other indications that it proceeded from a man of that class. If the Scottish knight was practising this humble vocation in England in 1352 or 1358, a new feature of great interest must be added to the already sufficiently romantic story of his career as told by Mr. Neilson.

A word must be said about Mr. Neilson's assertion that the plot of 'Wynner and Wastoure' is derived from Geoffrey of Monmouth. The incident in Geoffrey which is alleged to be the source is as follows: Two royal brothers are arrayed against each other in

the field. Their mother implores her younger son, "remembering the breasts that gave him suck," to pardon his brother. He consents, and goes with her, unarmed, to the opposite camp; the brothers then embrace and become fast friends. The story said to have been derived from this is the following: Two armies, led by the personifications of Gain and Prodigality, are arrayed against each other in the field. King Edward III. summons the leaders before him. After confessing the king's right to command them, on the ground that he has fed them both for twenty-five years, they fiercely vituperate each other by turns in his presence. The king banishes them both, with a touch of humour rather like that of Cœur de Lion's famous jest, to the places where they will be most at home—Wynner to the Pope's Court (at Avignon), and Wastoure to the taverns of the City of London. He does not reconcile the foes, but Mr. Neilson thinks the reconciliation must have been related in the missing leaves of the MS. It does not look very likely; the king has promised Wynner that before he summons him back to London he will take care first to send his enemy somewhere else, so that he may never be in danger of meeting him. Mr. Neilson evidently attaches some importance to his Fluellen-like parallel between these two stories, for there are seven references for it in his index.

As a contribution to the interpretation of the poem, I may suggest that in l. 496 "Wynner" is probably a scribal slip for "Wastoure." Wynner's future recall has already been referred to in ll. 465-6, and does not need to be mentioned again; while if the last few lines are addressed to Wastoure, the representative of the military nobles, they are perfectly in keeping.

HENRY BRADLEY.

'THE CHURCH OF BROU.'

Benares.

THE following interesting parallel seems to have escaped notice. The distinction of this unequal poem is wholly due to the famous third part, which, as has been truly said, is "almost the finest piece of imagery in Arnold." In the only annotated edition known to me, Prof. Macaulay speaks of this third section as "the most original portion of the poem," referring, of course, to the obvious metrical echoes in the first and second parts. I have never seen any allusion to what appears indubitably the source of Arnold's inspiration, and as I observe the usual omission even in the volumes lately published by Prof. Saintsbury and Mr. Paul, I am led to suppose that the original of this splendid ending is really unknown.

In the eighth volume of the 'Œuvres Complètes d'Edgar Quinet' (Hachette's thirty-volume edition) there is a characteristic rhapsody on the church, which is in Quinet's own country, and with which, from childhood, he must have been familiar. The following passages from it certainly had dwelt in Arnold's mind,—indeed, he has translated almost every word of them, while adding much of his own:—

"Les ouvriers arrivent de Toscane, de Nuremberg, d'Angleterre, de Suisse.....[Sous ces arceaux s'engouffrent sans retour les songes du moyen âge.] Qu'il s'endorme pour jamais sur ce dur oreiller de marbre.....Son lévrier fidèle à ses pieds ne se relèvera pas. Son épéron de pierre ne pressera plus son cheval.....Elle conduit elle-même la main de son vieil architecte aveugle.....Et quand le soir de sa vie arrive elle vient se coucher auprès de son époux dans le monument de sa pensée.....Les fanfares ne sonnent plus pour la chasse; son époux sur son cheval fougueux ne poursuit plus le sanglier dans la forêt; elle ne l'attendra plus vainement jusqu'à la nuit, en sanglotant à la fenêtre de sa tour.....Les voilà qui dorment leurs somnolles de marbre. Qui pourrait raconter leurs songes plus blancs que l'albâtre des tombeaux? Quand leurs froides paupières se rouleront, ils voient les arceaux sur leurs têtes, la lumière transfigurée des vitraux, la Vierge et les Saints immobiles à leurs places; et ils pensent en eux-mêmes: c'est toi l'éternité. Ils n'entendent

pas l'orage qui ébranle au dehors [la foi sur son pilier]; ils se prennent, malgré leurs durs chevets, à rêver.....; et quand le vent fait gémir les portes, ils murmurent entre eux: *Qu'avez-vous, mon âme, pour soupirer si haut?* et quand la pluie creuse le toit sur leurs têtes, ils se disent: *Entendez-vous aussi sur votre dais la pluie de l'éternel Amour?*"

There are three imaginative variations from prosaic fact; and they are common to Arnold and Quinet. Both poets place the church in a solitude; both give the impression of a single tomb, or two tombs set side by side, and exclude the third monument, to the Duke's mother; and lastly, both ignore Margaret's after-life and influence on world-politics, representing her as absorbed in one idea only, and as dying on the completion of her "jou-jou prodigieux de sculpture," built (like the Taj Mahal at Agra) to enshrine a deathless love.

Arnold first printed his verses in the volume of 1853, and another echo of this same prose-poem of Quinet's is to be heard in his preface (p. vi; Q., p. 305). It may at first sight seem singular that the original should have so completely slipped from his memory. But no doubt it had been read many years previously—Quinet's piece is dated 1834. And Arnold, who in his earliest acknowledged poetry and letters appears so fully mature, would at thirty hardly have been among the listeners in the Quinet-Michelet school, whose teaching he had explicitly rejected in his 'To a Republican Friend,' written five years before. The idea, one may suppose, had long been present to his mind; his imagination had played upon it (recollect the similar scene from 'Tristram and Iseult' in the volume of 1852); he had ceased to distinguish its origin, and in truth has made it his own. The poem as a whole is a good example of that extreme sensitiveness to other imaginative influences which characterizes a few even of the greater poets—a sensitiveness which we all recognize in Tennyson, and which the attentive reader may trace in Arnold also. In Arnold, at least, this receptivity existed together with the most inward and distinctive originality.

It is curious to observe that from this prolific essay of Quinet are descended not only Arnold's poem, but also the brilliant passage on the church, and some other pages also, by Quinet's friend and disciple Michelet, in his famous ninth volume on the Renaissance, published soon after Arnold's book.

Mr. Macaulay, whose learning in more fields than one has many admirers, does not post his readers quite correctly about the Duchess, who was a person of importance in her day. It is no doubt a somewhat intricate period; still she ought not to be described as "ruler of the Netherlands for her brother Philip II. of Spain." Daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, Margaret of Austria and Savoy became in her widowhood, and after the death of her brother, the Archduke Philip, Governoress of the Netherlands (1566-30) on behalf of her nephew, who was elected Emperor as Charles V. The Duchess Margaret, illegitimate daughter of Charles V., who married, first, Alessandro dei Medici, and then Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma, and was Governoress of the Netherlands (1559-67) for her half-brother, Philip II. of Spain, is quite another person, and has no connexion with the church of Brou.

W. KNOX JOHNSON.

Literary Gossip.

MR. BODLEY, after eight months of hard work, has sent to the printers his book on the Coronation written by His Majesty's command, and it will be published by Messrs. Methuen in May. It is entitled 'The Coronation of Edward VII.: a Chapter of European and Imperial History,' and the treatment of the subject is such as may be

expected from the author of 'France.' The coronation of King Edward is dealt with not as an isolated incident, but as the consecration of the British Empire, developed and consolidated in the previous reign. Its consequent importance as an historical event is compared with great elaboration with several similar ceremonies in the nineteenth century—notably the coronation of Napoleon, the coronation of Queen Victoria, and the proclamation of William of Prussia as German Emperor. A feature of the book is the appendix, which will contain a list of 8,000 names of persons invited to the Coronation, as well as the shortened and hitherto unpublished form of service used on that occasion, and also an important memorandum on the Indian contingent which came to London for the Coronation, drawn up for Mr. Bodley by the military secretary to the Viceroy.

A NEW novel, entitled 'George Goring's Daughters,' by M. E. Carr, the author of 'Love and Honour,' will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. on the 27th of this month. It is a love story, and presents a contrast between two sisters. Brought up in solitude, and forbidden to mention their mother's name, they learn to regard their father, a fascinating spend-thrift, with mingled liking and mistrust, until the story of their mother's unhappy life destroys all possibility of affection for him. They love the same man, and the pride of the one and the unrequited feelings of the other make a happy ending a matter of no small difficulty.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. announce a new series of pocket novels, to be published in monthly volumes during the summer of this year. The following books have already been arranged for: 'Man Overboard: a Ghost Story,' by Mr. F. Marion Crawford; 'Philosophy' and 'A Dramatic College Story,' by Mr. Owen Wister; 'Mr. Keegan's Elopement,' by Mr. Winston Churchill; and 'Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand,' by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. Each book will contain a photogravure portrait of the author and some other illustrations.

MR. W. R. H. TROWBRIDGE, the author of 'A Girl of the Multitude' and 'The Letters of her Mother to Elizabeth,' has written a new book, entitled 'The Situations of Lady Patricia.' It will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his "Red Cloth Library."

MESSRS. GARDNER, DARTON & Co. will publish immediately 'The Law of Churchwardens and Sidesmen in the Twentieth Century,' a practical handbook for the guidance of both clergy and churchwardens, by Mr. P. Vernon Smith, Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester.

MISS FANNY BYSE has in the press a work entitled 'Milton on the Continent,' which will be published very shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. In this work she maintains that she has discovered the key to the questions when and where 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso' were written.

THE death of Sir Charles Edmund Isham, of Lamport, last week, recalls not so much his wonderful artificial gardens as the great literary discovery in a garret at Lamport Hall, in 1867, by Mr. Charles Edmonds, of Messrs. Sotherton's. The dis-

covery included several unique and excessively rare tracts and books of Shakespearean interest; and a volume of facsimiles, edited by Mr. Edmonds, was issued to the members of the Roxburghe Club in 1881. Some of these rarities passed, we believe, into the library of the late Mr. Christie-Miller, and others into the British Museum.

MR. JOSEPH B. GILDER writes:—

"In noticing 'America at Work' last week you speak of 'the so-called "flat-irons," or buildings of from twenty to thirty stories in height.' At the intersection of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street, New York, there is a small triangular plot of land the base of which rests on Twenty-second Street. From its peculiar shape this block has long been known as 'The Flat-iron.' When the small shops and office buildings that stood on it were replaced last year by the present twenty-story 'sky-scraper'—which is by no means the tallest, though it is perhaps the most conspicuous building in New York—it was popularly christened 'The Flat-iron Building,' which title is usually abbreviated by dropping the last word. The cover of Mr. Fraser's book is embellished with a picture of this building, and your reviewer has been misled into thinking that 'flat-iron' is the generic name of the inordinately high buildings erected of late years in the principal American cities. Had this error occurred in a less authoritative periodical than the *Athenæum* I should not have taken the trouble to point it out; but by doing so I have perhaps saved some future editor of the 'New English Dictionary' from citing your review as the first printed article in which the word 'flat-iron' was used as a synonym for 'sky-scraper.'"

No doubt Mr. Gilder gives the origin of the name. But the illustrations, apart from the cover, of Mr. Fraser's book, and also the text, seem to show that he at least has generalized the term "flat-irons" as useful for the narrow, iron-framed houses of from twenty-two to thirty stories in height.

MR. FRANCIS GRIBBLE has written a popular work upon 'Alpine Climbing,' which will be issued early in the summer by Messrs. Newnes.

MISS EVA JESSIE DOBELL is collecting the scattered verses she has contributed to various periodicals, and intends to issue a booklet containing the result. Miss Dobell is a niece of the late Sydney Dobell.

TOWARDS the end of this month Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will publish a new historical romance by Mrs. Katharine S. Macquoid, called 'His Heart's Desire.' This story was virtually finished some time ago, and then the author's health broke down from overwork, and she was unable until lately to get the story finally revised for publication. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Macquoid is now improving in health.

THE REV. W. R. S. MAJENDIE writes:—

"In reference to your review of Mrs. Earle's book on 'Sundials' the following inscription on a dial in St. Neot Churchyard, Liskeard, may interest your readers:—

Iambica Vita
Ut hora vita preterit cito pede
Prior brevis, secunda vita longior
Manens in aeva sempiterna cum Deo,
Et inde vita nostra dicta iambica.
William Olliver, 1682."

MESSRS. PICKERING & CHATTO will publish at the end of May one of the most important catalogues they have issued, representing first and rare editions of writers from Chaucer to Stevenson.

In his presidential address to the Bibliographical Society Mr. Jenkinson expressed the

wish that the little pamphlet entitled 'Who was Caxton?' issued by the late Rowland Hill Blades at the time of the Caxton Exhibition, might be reprinted. The pamphlet being short, room has been found for it in the forthcoming number of the *Library*, which will also contain an account by Mr. Robert Proctor of some unusually interesting marginalia and notes written by a fifteenth-century physician, Ulrich von Ellenbog, in some of his books, which throw light on some obscure points in the history of printing at Augsburg. In another article a summary is supplied of the results of a collation of three copies of the first edition of Herriek, revealing differences between them which in one or two places are of importance for Herriek's text.

MISS F. M. HAWTREY writes to point out that Mr. Charles Hawtreay, the actor, is a grandson of her father, not of the late Provost of Eton. We were misled by a usually accurate source of information.

THE REV. D. BUTLER, of the Tron Church, Edinburgh, is engaged on a new life of Archbishop Leighton, to be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. The book will include a great deal of fresh material, the author having had access to the important collections of his father-in-law, Sir James Marwick.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Robertson Turnbull, the author of 'Othello: a Critical Study,' 'The Heritage of Burns,' and other works. The son of an East Lothian minister, he became in 1881 the editor of the *Haddingtonshire Advertiser*; but after filling that post for two years he retired, and devoted himself to general literature. Mr. Turnbull was educated for the law, but took to journalism upon meeting with a severe injury in a railway accident.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers we note the Annual Report on the State of the Finances of the University of Aberdeen, the price of which falls far short of the "saxpence" of tradition.

SCIENCE

BOOKS ON VOLCANOES.

Volcanic Studies in Many Lands. By Tempest Anderson, M.D. (Murray).—*Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique.* By Angelo Heilprin. (Lippincott Company).—Dr. Tempest Anderson is well known as an ardent student of vulcanology who has made excellent use of the limited leisure of a professional man. In his visits to volcanic districts in many parts of the world he has always had the camera as a faithful companion, and has thus secured a series of views of volcanic scenery probably unique. A selection of rather more than a hundred of these photographs is reproduced in the present volume. It should be understood that this work does not profess to be a treatise on the science of volcanoes; it is not even a record of the author's experience in the prosecution of his studies in the field; it is simply a book of original views, with a brief description of each plate. Considering Dr. Anderson's wide knowledge of the subject, it is rather a matter of regret that he has not written more copiously. It is true so much theoretical matter has been put forth on the subject of volcanoes that the man is, perhaps, to be admired who restrains from theorizing; but still there remains room for the descriptive, if not for the speculative pen.

Notwithstanding the somewhat slender

character of the letterpress, which in many cases whets rather than satisfies the appetite, all geologists and geographers will be grateful to Dr. Tempest Anderson for the publication of these beautiful contributions from his camera. The preface contains some useful hints of a practical nature on photographic methods. It is rather disappointing to find only four views in illustration of the recent eruptions in the West Indies, a subject on which Dr. Anderson is an authority; but as he no doubt possesses a large series, taken during his recent official visit in company with Dr. Flett, it may be hoped that he has only reserved them for publication elsewhere.

Prof. Heilprin's volume gives a comprehensive account of the disasters in Martinique. The author had the advantage of visiting the island about a fortnight after the great catastrophe in the early part of last May. Three months later he paid a second visit, and on this occasion happened to be actually on the volcano during the terrible eruption of August 30th—that eruption which destroyed Morne Rouge and Ajoupa-Bouillon, with the sacrifice of nearly two thousand lives. The latter visit was consequently the more interesting of the two, the author's account of the cataclysm having all the authority of testimony at first hand, whilst the narration of his experience under conditions of exceptional danger is one of absorbing interest. The book can consequently be read with advantage by the non-technical as well as by the technical reader. It is rendered further attractive by a large number of excellent reproductions of photographs, mostly taken by the author.

On August 30th Prof. Heilprin started from Morne Balai with the view of ascending to the summit of the Montagne Pelée. The early part of the journey was made under conditions that were peculiarly favourable, but as the party made their way upwards there were unmistakable symptoms of an approaching eruption. The volcano made itself heard not by any violent detonation, but by an appalling roar:—

"No words can describe it. Were it possible to unite all the furnaces of the globe into a single one, and to simultaneously let loose their blasts of steam, it does not seem to me that such a sound could be produced. It was not loud in the sense of a peal of thunder, but of fiery and tempestuous storm, that could best be compared with the blowing of the ocean's wind through the shrouds of a full-rigged ship, only ten times that."

Volcanic bombs now came showering down, increasing in number and violence at every step, until at length the party were compelled to retreat. The chapter descriptive of the ascent is entitled 'Battling with Pelée,' and in truth it was nothing less than a terrific contest with a fiery giant:—

"Shortly before noon a sudden lifting of the clouds revealed the volcano in all its majestic fury. For the first time since we reached its slopes were we permitted to see its steam-column—that furious, swirling mass ahead of us, towering miles above the summit, and with a vigour that it would be useless to attempt to describe. Higher and higher they mount, until the whole is lost in the great leaden umbrella which seemed to overspread the whole earth."

In the evening the eruption continued, and the professor, having reached a shelter at the foot of the mountain, witnessed in comparative safety a marvellous exhibition of volcanic illumination:—

"The heavens were aglow with fire, electric flashes of blinding intensity traversing the recesses of black and purple clouds, and casting a lurid pallor over the darkness that shrouded the world. Scintillating stars burst forth like crackling fireworks, and serpent lines wound themselves in and out like travelling wave-crests."

And then the author goes on to say, with regard to the illumination, "Who is there to tell us what these peculiar flashes were? Are they electric, or are they the flashes of burning gases?" It seems surprising, and is certainly unfortunate, that no attempt was made to

examine the phenomena with the aid of a spectroscope.

So much discussion has arisen with regard to the scorching and suffocating blast which played so terrible a part in these West Indian eruptions that it is interesting to learn Prof. Heilprin's opinion as to its nature: "St. Pierre fell before a hot tornadic blast, whose sweep could not have been less than one to two miles an hour." This seems to be a misprint for "one to two miles a minute." The author believes that this blast was mainly a violent outburst of super-heated steam, charged to a greater or less extent with incandescent solid matter, such as volcanic dust, sand, ashes, and lapilli. There may have been, and probably were, certain sulphur-bearing gases in the blast, especially sulphur dioxide and, to a less extent, sulphuretted hydrogen; but even without such gases the steam and ashes would be capable of producing suffocation. The author, therefore, no longer holds the view, expressed elsewhere before his studies were matured, that the destructive agent in the blast was probably one of the heavier gases, while steam was an agent of only secondary importance. It is thus satisfactory to find that Prof. Heilprin's opinion on this subject falls now into line with the conclusions of other scientific observers both in Martinique and in St. Vincent.

Natural Law in Terrestrial Phenomena: a Study in the Causation of Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruptions, Wind Storms, Temperature, Rain-fall. By William Digby, C.I.E., F.S.S. (Hutchinson.)—The actual title of this work is somewhat enigmatical, as not indicating the departments of terrestrial phenomena in which the application of natural law is proposed to be shown and explained. Let us, then, at once state that its main object is to set forth in detail a new scheme of weather prediction, worked out not by the author, but by Mr. Hugh Clements, who commenced its elaboration in 1897, and published last year a tractate entitled 'Weather Prediction: being a Coronation Year Discovery, by which any Intelligent Person may calculate the Daily Height of the Barometer, and actually Predict the Weather for any part of the World for Years in advance by the Phases of the Moon.' The reason, apparently, why Mr. Digby takes such a special interest in the subject is his intimate personal knowledge of the terrible effects of Indian famines, of the relief fund of which he has been honorary secretary. Yet if we are to judge by the pamphlet of Mr. W. L. Hare on 'Famine in India, its Causes and Effects,' to which Mr. Digby gave his imprimatur, the causes of this are too perennial and deep-seated under the present system of administration of India to be removed—though they may, of course, be somewhat alleviated—by any scheme, however successful, of weather prediction. The impossibility of coping with the famines which from time to time recur in that great and enormously populous country arises, according to him, from the wholesale way in which the food-produce is carried out of the country (which could not be done before it was permeated by railways), and only small dribbles brought back whilst famines are actually in progress. With this, however, we are not here concerned; the subject before us is that of Mr. Clements's system of weather prediction. It will be seen that it is based upon cycles produced by the position of the moon; and it will at once occur to most persons how often such predictions, founded upon the motions of our erratic satellite, have been made before and been found wanting. But Mr. Clements claims that this is because they have been based upon what are ordinarily called the moon's changes, without taking into account the varying positions of her nodes and apsides. From this he deduces a period of 186 years, at the end of which the moon is in exactly the same position as at its commencement. We have, of course, no daily records of weather going so far

back, only general statements as to seasonal weather; but Mr. Clements contends that, by taking proper account of the nodal and apsidal positions of the moon, it is possible to predict with great accuracy the course of weather changes. Now it is obvious that in a region so situated as our islands, subject to so many local perturbing causes, weather prediction, even if accurate, can only relate to the average of what must vary largely in different parts. Whether in a country like India, tropical in its situation, a more constant cyclical change can be established, remains to be seen. Mr. Digby inserts on his title-page a dictum of the present Astronomer Royal that a theory can only be proved by its success, and with this, it is to be presumed, we shall all agree. The same authority expressed the view that the moon's influence on the weather "is so small that it is doubtful whether it is really measurable." Mr. Clements tells us that he began to turn his attention to the subject in 1883, when he visited at Rothamsted, Herts, the experimental farm of the late Sir J. B. Lawes, who advised him not to waste time on the study of the weather, as he had himself done, but supplied him with a long series of rainfall tables, with which he commenced his investigations. The work before us is certainly entitled to careful consideration; it relates not only to weather prediction as ordinarily understood, but to that of tidal and earthquake phenomena. We leave readers to draw their own conclusions on this very intricate subject.

CRANNOG OR FISH-BOTHY?

Old Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire.

ABOUT five years ago a wooden site with outer layers of piles and other features was found on the margin of the river Clyde, near Dumbuck. Without much consideration its discoverers proclaimed it to be a crannog of the Neolithic period. To that opinion they and a few others still cling, although it has been proved to the satisfaction of competent archaeologists that it was not a crannog, but the foundation of a mediæval building of some sort. As there still exists doubt on the part of a few as to whether the Dumbuck structure is a crannog, and a crannog belonging to the Neolithic age, perhaps you will allow me space for certain facts gleaned from the early charters, and from the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, which I am not without hope will help to throw light on this subject.

From the first quarter of the thirteenth century down till recent times the ancient Earls of Lennox, the monks of Paisley, the Colquhouns of Colquhoun and Luss, Lord Lyle of Duchall, and others, had *yairs*, for catching fish, constructed on the Clyde and the Leven, and on Loch Lomond and Lochwinnoch; v. 'Registrum Monasterii de Passelet,' pp. 14, 212-16, 250-1; 'Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax,' p. 25; 'Cartulary of Colquhoun,' pp. 6, 7, 15. As late as 1632 there is an Act of Charles I. by which it is ordained that as his

"subjects dwelling upon the bounds of the Firths of Forth and Clyde have been at all times heretofore, and still are at some seasons of the year, chiefly maintained by the fishings thereof,"

none fish "according to the ancient custome" (i.e., with *cruives* and *yairs*) except the natives ('Acts Parl. Scot.,' vol. v. p. 245).

Yairs were the subject of legislation in Scotland since the days of William the Lion, and were the frequent cause of litigation in the law courts from the thirteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

But besides *cruives* and *yairs* there is reference in the old charters to houses and shielings for the fishermen, and in one case to a bothy, which served both as a house for preserving the fish and for providing accommodation to the fishermen when detained in their fishing operations. The earliest reference of this kind is in the 'Donatio et confirmatio Maldoveni Comitatus

Levenax, Terre et Piscarie de Lynbren,' date 1225. By this donation Maldoven, Earl of Lennox, besides granting to the Paisley monks certain lands and privileges in the Vale of Leven, also gave them permission to fish both sides of the Leven, and over the water, as they pleased. It further conferred the right

"to fish his lake of Leven in its whole extent, with the liberty of drying their nets and making houses and shielings for their fishermen as well in the islands of the said lake as in his adjacent lands" ("cum libertate sicandi retia sua et faciendi domos et scalinas piscatoribus suis tam in insulis predictis lacus quam in terris meis circumjacentibus").—Reg. Mon. de Pass., p. 212.

Another very important reference is in the charter, entitled 'Carta de Piscarie de le Crukytshot,' granted by Robert, Lord Lyle, to the monks of Paisley in 1452. This charter bestowed upon them and their successors the third part of the entire fishing of Crookedshot on the Clyde belonging to his lands of Auchentorlie and Dunnerbuck,

"with that particular piece of land touching upon and in the neighbourhood of the aforesaid third part of the fishing of Crookedshot for the purpose of erecting a house suitable for the preservation of the fish and for the use of the servants of the said Abbey and Convent when detained in that place" ("cum particula terre contigua et vicina prefate tertie parti piscarie le Crukytshot, ad construendum unam domum sufficientem pro conservatione piscium et pro servitoribus inibi moram trahentibus dictorum Abbatibus et Conventibus qui pro tempore fuerint").—Reg. Mon. de Pass., p. 250.

The lands of Auchentorlie and Dunnerbuck are about half a mile distant from the wooden site at Dumbuck.

Mr. John Bruce, F.S.A.Scot., in a paper on the Dumbuck structure read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and published in their *Transactions* (vol. xxiv. p. 438), states that "in the centre there is a circular stone-walled cavity of about 6 ft. diameter, inside of which were found remains of what seemed like wattle or basket work of hazel twigs and rods." This find of wattle or basket work, taken along with the fact that it was customary from early times to erect houses on or near the Clyde for the preservation of the fish and the temporary shelter of the fishermen, seems to point to the almost inevitable conclusion that the so-called Dumbuck crannog is the site of an old fish-booth. As a crannog on the Clyde margin it would be of no use either as a permanent habitation or place of defence, since it would be left high and dry at each ebb of the tide. As a fish-booth with its central cavity—possibly utilized for preserving the fish alive—it would not only be in the most suitable place for such a purpose, but it would readily explain the hitherto inexplicable questions that have been raised as to its situation and origin and use. ROBERT MUNRO, B.D.

SOCIETIES.

ASTRONOMICAL.—April 8.—Prof. H. H. Turner, President, in the chair.—Prof. R. A. Sampson gave a description of the almicuntar which had been erected at the Durham Observatory, and gave an account of the methods of adjustment of the instrument, and of the observations made with it during 1902.—The Astronomer Royal exhibited photographs of the recent sunspots, and diagrams showing the magnetic disturbances that had accompanied this outbreak of solar activity.—Mr. F. A. Bellamy read a paper on the new star in the constellation Gemini. The star had been found by Prof. Turner upon some of the Oxford astrophotographic plates which had been put aside as rejected; it appeared as a star of about the eighth magnitude on a plate taken on March 16th, while there was no trace of it on plates taken in February. It had afterwards been found by Prof. Pickering upon a plate taken at Harvard Observatory on March 6th. A photograph was shown, taken by Dr. Max Wolf on February 16th, on which is a starlike object extending over the place of the Nova.—Father Goetz spoke upon proposed observations at Bulawayo, where it was intended to establish an observatory.—Prof. Michie Smith gave an account of the observatory at Kodakanal, in Southern India, illustrated by slides of the observatory and its surroundings, and described the observations now being made there.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 1.—Sir H. H. Howorth, President, in the chair.—The following exhibitions were laid before the meeting: a tally lent by the Nottingham Museum, and exhibited by Mr. P. Norman; a silver porringer or caudle cup, date 1683-4, and stoneware jug with silver-gilt mounts, date 1590, exhibited by Lady Reade, with note by Mr. C. J. Prætorius; photographs of two Bedwardine tympana, by the President; photograph of a curious tympanum from Ulgham, Northumberland, by Mr. C. E. Keyser; and four eighteenth-century scratchbacks, by Mr. R. Garraway Rice.—Mr. Garraway Rice read a paper on 'An Illuminated Pedigree of the De Ferrers Family,' made in 1612, and presented to the Worshipful Company of Farriers in that year. The pedigree was made by Robert Glover, clerk of the Company, and freely given by him on October 8th, 1612. The original pedigree, although in the possession of the Company as late as 1827, is now lost. In that year it was carefully engraved by W. S. Jenkins, at the expense of the Company. The copper-plate is also now lost. Three copies only of the engraving are known to be extant—viz., one in the possession of the Company; another owned by Earl Ferrers, it having been presented to his predecessor in 1830; and the one in the possession of Mr. Rice. All of these have been illuminated. The pedigree consists of an elaborate genealogical tree tracing the earldom of Ferrers from 'Henrie de Ferrers, or Ferrer, a Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror, who gave to him the honor of Tutbury in the Countie of Stafford,' to 'Robert, Earl of Essex and Ewe, Viscount Hereford and Bouchier, Lord Ferrer of Chartley, Bouchier, and Lovayne, who is now living [1612] and keeps an honorable House in Staffordshire.' There are also numerous shields of arms showing the matches, likewise the arms used by the Company, and those of the then Master and clerk. In fifty lines of laudatory poetry, in praise of the Farriers' Company, Robert Glover attempts to show the connexion between the De Ferrers family and his Company.

For Honor view this auncient Pedigree
Of noble Howses, that did beare the name
Of Farriers, and were Barres; as you may see,
That used the Arte and did supporte the same.

We neede not presse tyme further then it beares,
A Company have Farriers beene 300 Yeres!!

Loe! thus you heare the Farriers endlesse praise,
God grante it last as many yeres as it hath lasted Daies.
Anno Dni. 1612.

A particularly interesting feature in the ornamentation of the pedigree consists in the representation of nine instruments used in the art of farriery, which are worked into and form part of the decorative border. These constitute perhaps a unique series as showing the instruments in use early in the seventeenth century. They are upwards of seventy years earlier in date than those figured by Randle Holme in his 'Academy of Armory and Blazon,' printed in 1688. It would seem that there was thought to be some connexion between the earldom of Ferrers and the Farriers' Company, even as late as 1830, for in that year the then Earl Ferrers, in a letter to the Master, expressed his intention "to send a present to the Court of half a doe every year." It was in acknowledgment of this that the Company presented to the Earl a copy of the engraving of the pedigree, "handsomely coloured, framed, and glazed," which is still preserved at Staunton Harold. Mr. Rice also gave further extracts from the books of the Company, showing that the engraving of the pedigree was brought about by the perseverance of one "Thomas Moulden, Esq.," who was a warden of the Company in 1826, and that the total cost was 45*l.* 8*s.*, besides the sum of 11*l.* for taking prints.—Capt. Ferrers and Mr. C. J. Prætorius added a few remarks on the paper.—Mr. C. E. Keyser read a paper on Swalcliffe Church, Oxfordshire, and exhibited a series of photographs.—Mr. Peers, Mr. T. Blashill, and the President took part in the discussion that followed.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 1.—Prof. E. B. Poulton, President, in the chair.—Mr. M. Jacoby exhibited specimens of *Rhagothoma madagascariensis*, Heyd., from Madagascar, and *Carophagus banksia*, McLeay, and *Mecynodera coarctata*, Boisd., from Australia. In appearance they presented many characteristics not usually associated with phytophagous Coleoptera.—Mr. C. P. Pickett exhibited forced specimens of *Ditina tilia* bred from Essex pupæ. In two females the usual rust-coloured markings on the fore-wings were abnormally pale, and the hind-wings were black. In another female the rusted hue pervaded the whole wing area, the four normal green blotches being a deep reddish-brown, corresponding with a form of *Smerinthus populi* frequently bred. A fourth female displayed light-brown hind-wings; while one male was of the normal female coloration.—Mr. W. J. Lucas exhib-

ited lantern-slides of the specimen of *Hemianax ephippiger*, and of the Orthetrum species attacked by an Aelid fly, shown by Mr. R. McLachlan at the last meeting.—Dr. T. A. Chapman read 'Contributions to the Life-History of *Orina (Chrysoschloa) tristis*, var. *amaragdina*.'—Sir G. Hampson read a paper on 'Apoprogonia hesperioides, a Remarkable New Lepidopterous Insect from Zululand.' He said that the genus must be referred to the family Euschemonidae, which is represented by the single species *Euschemon rafflesiae*, Westw., from Australia. In what quarter of the globe the family originated it was impossible to say, but the appearance of the species in question suggested that it was a survival of the scattered remnant of the Antarctic fauna. It was, however, most remarkable that the genus should occur in Africa and Australia alone.—Mr. F. Enock read a paper, illustrated with lantern-slides, on 'The Life-History of *Cicindela campestris*.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—April 15.—Capt. D. Wilson-Barker, President, in the chair.—Mr. F. J. Brodie read a paper on 'The Prevalence of Gales on the Coasts of the British Islands during the Thirty Years 1871-1900,' being a continuation of a paper on the same subject which he communicated to the Society last year. The total number of gales dealt with during this period was 1,455, the yearly average being 48.5, of which 10.6 were severe. The present paper dealt with (1) the number of gales experienced on the west, north, south, and east coasts respectively; (2) the prevalence of gales at different times in the year; and (3) the mean direction from which gales blow on various parts of our coasts.—A paper on 'The Duration of Rainfall,' by Mr. J. Baxendell, was read by the Secretary. The author referred to various patterns of self-recording rain-gauges, pointed out the defects inherent to them, and also stated that it is hardly possible to determine from them the rate at which rain falls, especially in very small quantities. According to a Halliwell's self-recording rain-gauge which had been in operation at Southport during 1902, the total duration of rainfall for the year was 640.1 hours. The author showed that the hourly duration values give a striking curve of diurnal variation, the early morning maximum being most pronounced; the afternoon one is also present, but is much less protracted and of far less amplitude than the former. Minima occur about midday and in the evening. The author concluded by giving an account of Halliwell's float pattern self-recording rain-gauge.

PHILOLOGICAL.—April 3.—*Dictionary Evening*.—Rev. Prof. Skeat in the chair.—Mr. H. Bradley read a paper on the *L* words he is editing for the Society's 'Oxford English Dictionary.' Since his paper last April 464 pages of the Dictionary have been issued. A double section, edited by Mr. Craigie, will be published on July 1st, one by Mr. Bradley on October 1st, and one by Dr. Murray next New Year's Day. The passages in Dr. Fitzedward Hall's lists of references are in process of copying, and readers are trying to supply his place. Dr. Mynor's health having broken down, he has sent the Dictionary his books, with his lists of the words to be copied (with contexts) from them. Dr. Murray has had influenza, but has been able to work at home. Help in the collection of extracts is still wanted. Mr. Bradley acknowledged aid from Lord Aldenham, M. Calande (a Dutch scholar), the Rev. B. R. Wilson of Dollar, Dr. Sykes (for medical words), Mr. W. H. Stevenson, the Rev. Dr. Fowler of Durham, Prof. Skeat, Mr. H. Chichester Hart (for earlier quotations of Elizabeth's time), Mr. J. Platt (for tongues of the far ends of the earth), Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Whitwell, and Dr. Furnivall. Mr. Bradley has in type from 'lock, vb.," to 'lumpiness, sb.," 120 pages. The etymologies of these *L* words are largely Germanic, and the ramifications of *esse* are so varied and intricate that they take up undue space, which will have to be saved in the Greek and Latin words in *M*. Though the combining form of *locus* is *loco*, we have in "locomotive" the ablative, *loco motivo*, due to *in loco moveri*. "Lodge" is from Fr. *loge*, an arbour or hut; *lobia* is a covered walk, and our "lobby" is from it. "Logistics" is, 1, the art of calculating; 2, Fr. *logistique*, the finding of quarters, and the quartermaster's department, from *loger*, to lodge, *logis*, quarters. "Loiter" is an old adoption from Dutch. "Loiterer" is, 1, a vagrant, from Flanders in the sixteenth century, Dutch vb. *leuteren*—the variation of vowel is due to attempts to produce the foreign sound; 2, a rough workman: 1588, "Paid to Burwell and his loiterers for 6 days' work, 5*s.* 8*d.*" "Long" is cognate with Gr. *ἐνδελειχῆς*, **dlongho*, of which *d*, *l*, *g*, *h* are the skeleton; *d* is dropped. Had it been retained, it would have turned to *t*. Gr. *δολιχός* represents the original form. "Loop" is probably Gaelic *lúb* (*b* for *p*. pple.). "Lucid interval" appears first in *lucida intervalla*,

the legal phrase for them in non-compos cases, from the bursts of sunshine between storms. "Loose-strife," the herb, is the verb "loose" and the sb. "strife"; Gr. *λυσιμαχία*, settling of strife, because discovered by Lysimachus. It is as old as Pliny, who says that oxen eating it are more willing to work together. "Lord," A.S. *hlafweard*, the keeper of bread—his men being the bread-eaters—occurs in the Paris Psalter. "Lorel" and "lorel" are both from *leolan*, to lose. "Lucern," a lynx, E.E. "lewexerne," is Pliny's *lupus cervarius*, Fr. *loup cervier*, Germ. *luzern*, pertaining to the lynx, fur, &c.: the *a* is added as in "marter, martern, martin." Mr. Bradley then dealt with a set of words showing curious developments of meaning. "Lodge," a Freemasons' meeting-place, was, 1, a shanty, a temporary building. In early days a lodge was a shanty put up for a masons' shop; there the men met. "Lonely" occurs first in Shakespeare; all its senses originate with poets: 1, Shakespeare; 2, standing apart, Milton; 3, a lonely place, Milton; 4, dejected, Byron; 5, dreary, Shelley. "Lucifer" was, 1, the morning star (*φωσφόρος*); 2, the rebel archangel; 3, the king of Babylon; 4, Satan before his fall. "Lucifer match": in 1831 the *John Bull* newspaper spoke of Mr. Jones's "Promethean match," and then of a "lucifer match," which was tipped with sulphur and then dipped into phosphorus. In one use of "look" (vb.) we find in 1150 (modernized), "and look, who may go out, let him be slain." No other instance has yet been found till Coverdale (1535), that great creator of happy words like "loving-kindness" (Tyndale gave us "scapegoat"); then followed Grafton, Shakespeare, and the 1611 Bible. "Lore" was, 1, teaching; 2, scholarship; 3 (Goldsmith), "legendary lore," traditional beliefs. "No love lost between 'em" was, 1, the love was so close that nothing could separate them. In 1748 Richardson used it ironically, and Thackeray, &c., followed. Mr. Bradley also treated other words.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 7.—Mr. J. C. Hawkshaw, President, in the chair.—It was announced that 11 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members and that 83 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 3 Honorary Members, 4 Members, and 52 Associate Members.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Surveyors' Institution, 4.—'Modern Methods of Valuation of Manorial Residues,' Mr. H. T. Eve.
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Three Hospitals of Different Modern Types,' Mr. E. T. H. Eve.
TUES. Royal Institution, 5.—'The Blood and some of its Problems,' Lecture I, Prof. A. Macfadyen.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Decay of Metals,' Messrs. J. T. Milton and W. J. Larke.
— Zoological, 8.—'The Geographical Distribution of Spiders of the Order Mygalomorpha,' Mr. E. I. Pocock; 'Some Mammals collected by Capt. H. N. Dunn in the Sudan,' Mr. Oldfield Thomas; 'Linnaeus and Hunter on Feather-Tracts,' Mr. H. Scherren.
WED. Chemical, 8.—'The Velocity and Mechanism of the Reaction between Potassium Ferricyanide and Potassium Iodide in Neutral Aqueous Solution,' Messrs. F. G. Donnan and R. E. Rossignol; 'A Microscopic Method of determining Molecular Weights,' Mr. G. Barger; 'Note on the Spectrum of Piccarpine Nitrate,' Mr. W. N. Hartley; and two other papers.
THURS. Society of Arts, 8.—'Modern Bee-Keeping,' Mr. W. F. Reid.
THURS. Society of Arts, 4.—'The Province of Sind,' Mr. H. M. Birdwood.
— Historical, 8.—'The Development of Industry and Commerce in Wales during the Middle Ages,' Mr. E. A. Lewis.
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Hydrogen: Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid,' Lecture I, Prof. Dewar.
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Distribution Losses in Electric Supply Systems" and "A Study of the Phenomenon of Resonance in Electric Circuits by the Aid of Oscillograms,"' Paper on 'Divided Multiple Switchboards: an Efficient Telephone System for the World's Capitals,' Mr. W. Aitken.
FRI. Physical, 8.—'Exhibition of Elementary Apparatus by Mr. Croft; 'An Electrical Thermometer,' Mr. H. Darwin; 'Dimensional Analysis of Physical Quantities and the Correlation of Units,' Mr. A. F. Ravenshear; 'Note on the Dimensions of Physical Quantities,' Mr. R. J. Sower.
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Bacterial Sewage-Disposal Works at Ash, Dover,' Mr. H. S. Watson. (Students' Meeting.)
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'President's Address: Paper on "The Education of Engineers in America, Germany, and Switzerland,"' Prof. W. E. Dalby.
— Viking Club, 8.—Annual Meeting. Paper on 'Some Orkney Customs and Folk-lore,' Messrs. G. Marwick and A. W. Johnston.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Some Recent Investigations on Electrical Conduction,' Hon. E. J. Strutt.
SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Early Art of Siena,' Lecture I, Prof. Langton Douglas.

Science Gossip.

ON Tuesday next, at five o'clock, Prof. A. Macfadyen will deliver the first of three lectures at the Royal Institution on 'The Blood and some of its Problems'; on Thursday, at the same hour, Prof. Dewar commences a course of three lectures on 'Hydrogen: Gaseous, Liquid, and Solid'; and on Saturday next, at three o'clock, Prof. Langton Douglas will begin to lecture on 'The Early Art of Siena.' The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 24th, when the Hon. R. J. Strutt will

deliver a discourse on 'Some Recent Investigations in Electrical Conduction'; on May 1st the discourse will be delivered by Prof. W. J. Pope on 'Recent Advances in Stereochemistry'; and on May 8th by Mr. Rider Haggard on 'Rural England.'

THE death is announced of Dr. Laborde, member of the French Academy of Medicine, and professor at the École d'Anthropologie, in his seventy-third year. He was an authority on alcohol, and his report on this subject some time since created much discussion. He was a medical journalist of distinction.—The death, at the early age of thirty-one, is also announced of M. E. Duporcq, a mathematician of much promise, one of the editors of the *Nouvelles Annales Mathématiques*, and Secretary of the French Mathematical Society.

THE Swiss Naturforschende Gesellschaft, after a lecture at Lucerne by Prof. Bachmann on April 4th, adopted a resolution for the plantation of two "Alpine gardens," one on Pilatus, and the other at the Rigi-Scheideck. The landlord of the hotel upon the latter, who is a capable botanist, has for some years made interesting experiments upon the spot with the Alpine flora. The Society has appointed two special committees, one to undertake the financial side of the scheme, the other to draw up a definite scientific programme.

MR. STANLEY WILLIAMS gives in No. 3861 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the place of his new variable star 11, 1903, Andromedæ, which follows Flamsteed's No. 47 in that constellation by very nearly ten minutes. It was at a minimum of brightness on December 18th, when the magnitude was only 12.7; after that it increased until on the 15th ult. it amounted to 10.0. The period is probably about 265 days, and a maximum may be expected about the end of the present month, and the next minimum early in September. The Nova found by Prof. Turner at Oxford (12, 1903, Geminorum) has somewhat diminished in brightness since its discovery, and is now of about the ninth magnitude. Madame Ceraski has again detected a variable star by examining photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory. Her last (already announced in the *Athenæum*) was 13, the present (*Ast. Nach.* No. 3861) is 14, 1903, Geminorum.

FINE ARTS

Lorenzo Lotto. By Bernhard Berenson. Revised Edition. (Bell & Sons.)

PERHAPS no artist has ever been paid the compliment of so searching, so discriminating an analysis as Lotto has received at the hands of Mr. Berenson. The keenness of the critic's insight and the quickness of his sympathy have been able to dissect, as it were, the artist's whole nervous system, to lay bare and demonstrate exactly how he reacted to each new situation that presented itself, to trace year by year, almost month by month, not only his actual movements, but also the wandering courses of his fancy, the hesitations and sudden *élans* of his oversensitive and uneasy spirit.

At first one is inclined to regret that such powers of analysis and reconstruction have been expended on an artist for whom it is impossible to claim the highest or anything near the highest rank. What, we feel, would we not give to understand Michael Angelo as Mr. Berenson makes us understand Lotto!

But, on reflection, we realize that there was probably no other considerable Italian artist who lent himself so perfectly to such a treatment, no other artist so sensitively

balanced, who swung so easily to every magnetic influence, no other artist whose works reflect at once his own personality and his environments so constantly and so definitely as Lotto's. The greatest artists reveal themselves only incidentally—they reveal primarily an idea which may be vaster and more lasting than themselves. Lotto had none of this prophetic power; he remains more interesting than his creations, and Mr. Berenson has frankly used his pictures as a romancer uses men's conversation and gestures—as a means to the exposition of a personality. The book is, indeed, unlike anything that has ever been written before. It is a psychological romance made out of the minutest, sometimes the driest criticism of style. We use the word "romance" not to impugn the historical accuracy, but to emphasize the completeness and the synthetic character as of an artistic creation which this critical portrait evinces. And surely a psychological portrait of a man was never painted in a stranger, at first sight a more unpromising, medium. Here the data are arrived at by a close scrutiny of every fold of the draperies, of every peculiarity of the contour, every trick of the brush of the artist's work. It is like a phrenological demonstration, only instead of measuring and counting the bumps of the man's head Mr. Berenson measures and counts the bumps of his figures. He applies his calipers, too, to the figures of all the artists who surrounded his hero in order to elucidate his sympathies and antipathies. But the result of this process of calculation and comparison is that the man stands before us in vivid relief, a completely intelligible figure. We get a picture of the soul of an artist of the sixteenth century.

The book marks the culminating point of the impetus given by Morelli to an analytic study of formal peculiarities. The author himself, in his preface to the second edition, avows a great change in his attitude, and since Mr. Berenson has moved on to other points of view it is not likely that this particular method will be again employed so exhaustively or for the particular ends here envisaged, for in this book the Morellian method is used for more than a mere chemical test of the authenticity of ascriptions. Mr. Berenson's interests are too intellectual and compass too wide a field for him to be satisfied with mere classification, and he seeks at each point to deduce the real significance of the unconscious habits of hand and eye that form the theme of Morellian investigation. He uses them as indexes of psychological conditions. But—and it is here that we suspect Mr. Berenson is least in sympathy with his former attitude—he moves directly from formal considerations to their psychological causes, passing round the æsthetic values of the works of art. Nevertheless, the portrait that we thus get is of peculiar interest, because Lotto more than any other artist reflects for us those unsettled conditions of the mental atmosphere of his time which ushered in a new and distinct stage of human development—the conditions out of which Protestantism and Jesuitry both emerged; and with Lotto the likeness of the two attitudes, as compared with the simple faith or indifference of the century

before, is what comes out most clearly. The anxiety, the scrupulosity, the intimately personal character of his devotional pictures—even of his portraits—are akin to Protestant feeling; while the exuberance, the rapturous and ecstatic abandonment of his too sensitive figures, together with his almost operatic taste, seem like anticipations of the rococo manner of Jesuit art. Whatever we know of Lotto as a man fortifies the impression which his works themselves yield under Mr. Berenson's analysis. How closely, how intimately Mr. Berenson has associated himself with each stage of the artist's career is shown by the fact that since this volume appeared the Madonna at Naples, which Mr. Berenson reckons the earliest of the pictures painted between 1503 and 1505, has been discovered to have on the back an inscription in Lotto's own handwriting to the effect that it was painted on the 20th of September, 1503.

Incidentally, and on his way to the attainment of this intimate recognition of Lotto's temperament, Mr. Berenson has done a great deal to revise and clarify our knowledge of the whole Venetian school. His main thesis, that Lotto descended from Alvise Vivarini, and not, as was formerly supposed, from the Bellini, may be taken as proved beyond question, while the position given to the Vivarini school in the development of Venetian art as pressing forward *pari passu* with their greater rivals may be accepted in general, although we think Mr. Berenson, in his enthusiastic championship of a group of painters that had been unduly overlooked, tends to exaggerate their merit as artists, and even to some extent their influence on the succeeding generation. This is particularly the case with Alvise Vivarini, to whom in the first edition our author assigned a place almost exactly parallel with Giovanni Bellini. Since then documents have come to light which make it clear that Alvise was born about fifteen years later than Mr. Berenson originally supposed—about sixteen years later than Giovanni Bellini, that is. This, as Mr. Berenson admits, does take something from his position as an innovator, and makes it at least possible that the relative positions he ascribes to Alvise and Antonello da Messina should be reversed—that much which, as it is common to the two artists, Mr. Berenson has put down to Alvise's initiative, should rather be considered as the result of Antonello's influence on Alvise. Recent documents, indeed, tend to show that Morelli's hypothesis of Antonello's appearance in Venice at a comparatively late date is unsound, while the loss of almost all his larger works has tended to obscure his importance. That he was the finer artist and the more accomplished craftsman can hardly be doubted, while the one work of his, other than portraiture, which survives in Venice, the *Pietà* of the Correr Museum, shows that he had a richer and deeper poetical feeling.

In treating of the influence of Alvise on the succeeding generation, too, Mr. Berenson is, we think, inclined to make too much of certain points of similarity and fails at times to explain striking differences. And here it is that the late date of Alvise's birth

(about 1446 or 1447) makes it difficult to accept his paternity of the whole group of artists which Mr. Berenson would include in his school. Jacopo de' Barbari, for instance, if born, as Morelli suggests and Mr. Berenson allows, between 1440 and 1450, would have been too nearly of Alvise's age to learn from him, and we may therefore revert to Morelli's theory of his coming rather under Antonello's influence. As for the Veronese and Vicentine Venetians, Bonsignori and Montagna, so much remains that is distinct not only from Alvise, but also from any Venetian style, that we cannot call them strictly pupils of Alvise. In the case of Montagna Mr. Berenson does not take us back to what is, we believe, an earlier work than the great altarpiece from S. Bartolomeo at Vicenza—namely, the small scenes from the life of a saint in the Vicenza Gallery (No. 18). These show an artist developing in a local school with naïve self-confidence. They are more archaic in style, and yet more complete in their way, than the work of a pupil in a big atelier in Venice could well be, and, moreover, in colour, form, and composition they derive not from Venetian, but Mantegna's originals, as though the local school of Vicenza was started by some such offshoot of the Paduan tradition as Parentino. The whole feeling for composition in Montagna's and Bonsignori's early works is un-Venetian. Where in Venice itself can one find these strange rock platforms, this fantastic natural architecture, these *al fresco* enthronelements? Undoubtedly the influence of Alvise comes in later, as does also that of Bellini, for we cannot help thinking that in the big S. Bartolomeo altarpiece of Montagna the general idea of the arched platform open to the sky is derived rather from Bellini's lost Friar altarpiece than from anything we know in Alvise, and the same holds of the pictures by Cima in which the motive occurs.

All this does not, of course, invalidate Mr. Berenson's main thesis of the derivation of Lotto from Alvise, which is more than proved even when all deductions are made; we only urge this point because the origin of the Vicentine school is a fascinating and difficult problem, and a too great insistence on the Alvisesque traits in such artists as Montagna might blind us to valuable clues leading in other directions. Mr. Berenson has succeeded in adding about fifteen drawings and pictures to his already very long list of the artist's work. One of the most interesting of these is the head of Pietro Soderini formerly in the Doetsch collection, which Mr. Berenson now accepts as genuine, while he finds an ingenious and plausible explanation as to how the Venetian artist came to paint the Gonfalonier of Florence. He has also added a fine drawing of a head from Mr. G. T. Clough's collection, which is reproduced. Lotto was so prolific that even now we have probably not reached the final list of his works. But whatever slight additions to our knowledge may be made it is certain that no one will find room for another biography of the artist, for no more definitive and exhaustive work has ever been devoted to a single artist.

The reproductions are considerably modified in the second edition. We have many

valuable additions, the most welcome being that of Alvise's almost inaccessible Monte Fiorentino polyptych.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THE New English Art Club has slightly modified its rules this year in favour of members, who may now submit six works to the jury as against two for outsiders. The change has resulted in a much greater exclusion of outside work than has hitherto been necessary, but it can hardly be doubted that this is justified by the improved standard of the exhibition and the greater space and ease of the hanging. A larger wall space is now devoted to drawings and water-colours, and this too is a distinct improvement, for several of the members—notably Mr. Rothenstein, Mr. John, and Mr. Orpen—have done some of their best work in sanguine and crayon. Of Mr. John's work we have spoken so recently that we need add nothing on the admirable drawings he contributes. Mr. Rothenstein's drawing of *Adolph von Menzel* (No. 2) is an excellent and witty character-study. Mr. Henry Tonks has not often exhibited anything so convincing as his water-colours in the present exhibition. The *Amberley* (6) is particularly fine, large, and free in treatment, and more harmonious in colour than his oils are wont to be. *On the Common* (20) is another very successful drawing in a strange scheme of lurid yellows and greys. The composition is excellent. The want of any decided motive of composition prevents his *Cricket Match* (26) from rising to the same level. Mr. Francis Dodd's *St. Ann's, from the Alley, Manchester* (9), is the best thing we have seen from his hand. He has rendered the effect of city sunlight on a forbiddingly correct eighteenth-century building with real feeling. There is something of Méryon in the sentiment, without any direct imitation. The same cannot be said of Mr. Muirhead Bone's *Watkins Airing Yard* (1), in which the imitation of Méryon is too little concealed. Mr. Rich's picture, No. 13, is in his best style, a delightful harmony of greenish greys on the distant hills, thrown into relief by the well-massed black greens of his foreground trees. Mr. Russell's *Richmond Castle* (39) is another good drawing, with a happy arrangement of light and shade.

Mr. Steer's landscape *The Golden Valley* (56) is completely successful in its aim of rendering all the charm of atmospheric colour in a wide expanse of pastoral land seen through a sunlit haze. The warm opalescent notes of the distance are seen as no one else has quite seen them, and even the foreground, with its extremely frank statements of positive pale greens and yellows, is kept within the key. It is, however, too little elaborated in design, and too rapidly improvised in method, to count as one of the artist's finest works. We were more interested in what is a new departure for Mr. Steer—the large monochrome decoration for a drawing-room (12). This shows a power of invention and of decorative planning which one hardly expected in a man who has hitherto limited himself so severely to the thing seen. It is true that the decorative accessories of the framework still show a rather elementary idea of the claims of pure design—no practised decorative draughtsman would have tolerated, for instance, the awkward placing of the two tennis rackets which the very slightest readjustment would have put right—but in the landscape medallion itself the design is charming in its reminiscence of eighteenth-century French models. He has caught their spirit of theatrical romantic extravagance, treated with just enough gently sarcastic railery to give one the hint that no one, the artist least of all, is taken in by the bombast. It is, however, an individual and modern version of such eighteenth-century originals, and is painted with a freshness and daintiness of touch which are delightful. We

cannot help hoping that such work as this will induce Mr. Steer to show more research in the matter of design in his naturalistic landscapes. Mr. Rothenstein contributes no recent picture this year; his *Doll's House* (57), though never shown in London before, was seen and greatly admired at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It is the most ambitiously dramatic painting he has attempted, and if only the figure of the woman were as happy a discovery as that of the husband, it would count as a complete success in a very difficult kind.

Mr. Furse exhibits a very large portrait group (78) in which he shows himself more than ever an imitator of Mr. Sargent; the greenish shadows of the flesh are taken straight from Mr. Sargent's palette, but as the other tones are not equally well imitated, the colour harmony is not maintained. We are scarcely more impressed by his other picture *The Song* (98), a portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leaf. Mr. Leaf's is undoubtedly a vivid likeness, but this is obtained by an overcharged emphasis on superficial points, while the picture as a whole shows no sense of harmony in the tone relations, and the painting of the accessories is without distinction or subtlety. Mr. Orpen has in *Reflections, China and Japan* (94), given a severe check to those who believe in his promise as a serious artist. It is painted in a way that argues a complete—we hope only a temporary—lapse of all artistic sensibility. It is a display of dexterity which can only take in an inexperienced spectator. Mr. Thornton's *Scene on the Arno* (77) is a refreshing contrast to this. Dexterity is the last thing that obtrudes itself here, for the artist has subordinated everything to a patient working out of a strongly felt impression. The idea has become clear to the artist, who has pondered over and cherished it, until the accidental and superficial have been lost, and only the essential poetical quality of the scene remains. We remember nothing so complete as this from Mr. Thornton's hand. Mr. Haynes's *Chalk Pit* (51) is another good landscape, sensitively rendered and harmonious in tone.

THE TOWN MUSEUM AT BRUGES.

A PRETTY quarrel has arisen to enliven "Bruges la morte" as an indirect result of the exhibition of last year. The protagonists are the Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove, who was president of the Exhibition Committee, and M. J. Schramme, alderman of Bruges, and, we suppose, Director of the Communal Museum. Our interest in the matter naturally does not lie in the strained personal relations to which the quarrel has given rise, but in the serious condition of the pictures in the Bruges Museum which the controversy has brought to light, and this concerns all lovers of art as much as the inhabitants of Bruges. For in spite of flat contradiction on the part of municipal officialdom, Baron de Lettenhove has proved beyond a doubt the absolute necessity of building a proper gallery to preserve the great works of art which the town possesses. The present museum in the Rue St. Cathérine is damp, badly lighted, and difficult of access, and further is so surrounded by other buildings, and contains such accumulations of timber in the roof, that, in the opinion of all experts, not only is there considerable risk of fire, but also in the event of a fire the pictures would inevitably be destroyed. The possibility of getting such heavy altarpieces as Jan van Eyck's 'Madonna with the Canon van de Paele' out through the single narrow doorway is not one that it is well to rely on. All the experts of European reputation who met at Bruges last year are equally unanimous in considering that damp and neglect are causing serious deterioration of the pictures, notably of the greatest treasure of Bruges, the Jan van Eyck. Certainly its condition was seen, when it was brought out into the comparatively strong light of the

exhibition rooms, to be very precarious. It is scarcely creditable to the municipal authorities at Bruges that, in spite of a strong recommendation made in 1896 by a special Government commission to the effect that the Van Eyck required immediate steps to preserve it from further deterioration, nothing whatever has been done.

The reply to all these serious charges of maladministration is that the present museum is the best locality available at present, and that in time the Hotel Gruuthuuse will be ready to receive the pictures. Those who visited this building during the exhibition—*objets d'art* were exhibited there—will realize how entirely inadequate its low dark rooms are to such a purpose. It appears, moreover, that there is not room to exhibit there anything like all the pictures now housed in the Rue St. Cathérine. Other questions are discussed in the pamphlets which we have received on this subject, such, for instance, as the extraordinary lack of enterprise shown by the municipality in adding to its collection. Baron de Lettenhove has calculated that the enrichment of the museum has during the last forty years proceeded at the rate of one picture in four years and an annual expenditure of thirty-two francs. That, however, is a question which does not concern us intimately, nor do we in England live in a house from which stone-throwing in this particular context is advisable. But if cultivated public opinion throughout Europe can exercise any pressure on the municipality of Bruges in order that its members may realize their responsibility to the world at large, and the magnitude of their trust for posterity, it should certainly strengthen Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove's hands. We can hardly doubt that the town of Bruges, if only from enlightened self-interest, will at once put a stop to the present state of things, and ensure the complete safety at least of a few of their greatest masterpieces.

ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1902.

THE discoveries of Roman remains in Britain made in 1902 were even fewer than those of 1901. Excavations were continued at Silchester, Caerwent, and Hadrian's Wall; and the Scottish Antiquaries, having completed Inchtuthill, dug up Castlecary. But the results were uneven in value; the field of excavations was not enlarged by new undertakings, and the list of interesting chance discoveries is short.

At Silchester a substantial addition was made to the plan of the town in its south-eastern quarter, but the area excavated contained few buildings, and those rather puzzling ones, and may have been the site of some sort of pleasure gardens. An inscribed fragment, though too small to be interpreted, is remarkable for the size of its letters—about 5 in. high.

At Caerwent the discoveries included some evidence as to house plans, a small structure taken to be a shrine, a sandstone head of singular ugliness which is thought to have adorned it, and a hoard of some 7,500 "third brass" minims, of which the earliest date from about 250 A.D., and the vast majority from Honorius and Arcadius. A good many are barbarous imitations, perhaps not later in date.

In the mural region some trenches near Castlesteads completed the proofs obtained last year that the Vallum bends southwards to avoid the fort at that place, and encloses the fort between itself and the wall. Some trenches in the earthen camp near Caermot, in Torpenhow parish, north of Bassenthwaite, proved this to be Roman work, though probably constructed only for temporary use.

More important results were won at Castlecary on the Wall of Pius. Here, as has long been recognized, is the site of a fort measuring some 350 ft. by 450 ft. (not quite four acres in extent), and commanding an extensive prospect northwards. Its remains have been cruelly

damaged by road and railway, and no less cruelly robbed by later builders; but the excavators have traced the ramparts, ditches, and gates, and several buildings. The ramparts were built in part, if not wholly, of masonry—and, indeed, of excellent masonry—with large well-dressed blocks which far surpass the ordinary stonework of Hadrian's Wall. The substructures of the north rampart, which overhang a steep slope, are specially noteworthy in this respect, though the rampart which they supported is gone. Inside the fort a buttressed storehouse, part of a bath, a latrine, and vestiges (it seems) of the prætorium and of other buildings were recovered, but the interior (unlike the forts on Hadrian's Wall) was apparently occupied only in part by stone structures. Few minor objects of importance were found, though a pit (or well) yielded numerous old boots. East of the fort was an annexe such as we can trace in other forts on the Wall of Pius. No traces of rebuilding or of different periods of occupation were discovered, and everything points to the fort having been occupied only once, namely, while the Wall was held in the second century. At Camelon and at Inchtuthill, previously excavated by the same antiquaries, there were some hints of Agricola. At Castlecary we have before us (it seems) only the work of Pius. Whatever the forts were which, as Tacitus says, Agricola built from Forth to Clyde, Castlecary was apparently not one of them.

Other noteworthy finds have been few. "Villas" have been opened—not all for the first time—at Enfield, Weymouth, St. Cross near Winchester, Fifehead Neville near Sherborne, and perhaps in Greenwich Park—though the character of this last is uncertain. Discoveries have also been made at Castor, near Peterborough, but no details published. At Merthyr Tydfil, in South Wales, a hypocaust and other remains are waiting exploration, and may possibly belong to a fort on the road from Gellygaer to Brecon.

Little that is specially noteworthy has been published on Roman Britain during the past year. The excavators of Silchester, Caerwent, the Wall, and Scotland publish their reports regularly; a report of the Gellygaer work in 1901 is also completed. An article in the January number of the *English Historical Review* on the Roman legions in Britain is not worth the paper on which it is printed.

F. HAVERFIELD.

THE ROMAN FORUM.

It may be remembered that an important extension of the excavations in the Forum was made possible by the liberality of Mr. Lionel Phillips, who defrayed the cost of buying up some houses standing on the site of the Basilica Æmilia. A further development has now been arranged in consequence of an open-air demonstration given by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley at the Forum on the 8th inst., in which he dealt with the interesting results obtained from these excavations. These have proved, he explained, that the building was of far larger extent than the archaeologists of any school had conjectured. In consequence of this the excavations have only enabled half of its site to be laid bare, the remainder being still encumbered by three houses of considerable height with their gardens. The Government has reserved to itself the right of expropriating their owners, but the cost of doing so is estimated at 4,000*l.* Mr. Lionel Phillips thereupon offered to place this further sum at Mr. Baddeley's disposal for the completion of the work, and the Italian Government, we understand, has consented to avail itself of this offer. Between the basement of these houses and the ground level of the Basilica there is a depth of 26 ft. of soil, which appears to contain the debris of structures. In addition to the importance of possessing accurate measurements of the

building itself, the further excavation will make it possible, for the first time, to come into intimate touch with the Forum Nerve, and will display the full grandeur of the temple of Faustina and Antoninus.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 7th inst. the following engravings. After Reynolds: Lady Louisa Manners, by C. Knight, 26*l.*; Duchess of Rutland, by V. Green, 44*l.*; Lady Catherine Pelham-Clinton, by J. R. Smith, 567*l.*; Countess of Harrington and Children, by Bartolozzi, 33*l.* After Peters: Sophia, by J. Hogg, 96*l.* After Drummond: The Woodman, by W. Barnard, 28*l.* After Morland: The Farmer's Stable, by W. Ward, 52*l.*; St. James's Park, and A Tea-Garden, by F. D. Soiron (a pair), 157*l.*; The Squire's Door, and The Farmer's Door, by Duterrau (a pair), 84*l.*; Juvenile Navigators, by W. Ward, 30*l.* After J. Ward: Selling Rabbits, by W. Ward, 30*l.* After Wheatley's Cries of London: Sweet China Oranges, by Schiavonetti, 35*l.*; Do you want any Matches? by A. Cardon, 34*l.*; New Mackerel, by Schiavonetti, 40*l.*; Knives, Scissors, and Razors, by Vendramini, 34*l.*; Duke Cherries, by Cardon, 40*l.*; Scarlet Strawberries, by Vendramini, 42*l.*; Old Chairs to Mend, by the same, 35*l.*; New Love-Song, by Cardon, 42*l.*; Hot Spiced Gingerbread (with the additional figure), by Vendramini, 40*l.* After Dubuffe: La Surprise, by Cousins, 75*l.* After Lawrence: Miss Croker, by the same, 90*l.*; Master Lambton, by the same, 194*l.*; Lady Acland and Children, by the same, 89*l.* After Hoppner: Countess of Oxford, by S. W. Reynolds, 183*l.*; The Daughters of Sir T. Frankland, by W. Ward, 619*l.*; Viscountess Hampden, by J. Young, 105*l.*; Viscountess Andover, by C. Wilkin, 35*l.* After Romney: Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, by J. Dean, 36*l.*; Duchess of Marlborough, by J. Jones, 50*l.* After Bigg: Saturday Morning, by T. Burke, 26*l.* By and after J. R. Smith: The Chalybeate Well at Harrogate, 65*l.* After Garrard: Outside a Farrier's Shop, 115*l.* After Van Huysum: A Fruit Piece, and A Flower Piece, by R. Earlom (a pair), 52*l.* Winners of the St. Leger, 1815-42 and 1845, 29 plates, 59*l.*

FINE-ART GOSSETY.

MESSRS. HENRY GRAVES & Co. are opening to private view at their galleries to-day pictures of the West Country in water colour by Mr. Baragwanath King, and oil paintings by M. François Brunery.

ON Friday, April 24th, the New Gallery begins its season, while a week later the pictures at the Royal Academy will be open to private view.

YESTERDAY was the press view of a small collection of paintings and drawings by Mr. Roger Fry at Messrs. Carfax & Co.'s gallery.

A PRIVATE view of picture-miniatures painted by Mr. Charles Sinton, R.L., is to take place in the Quest Gallery, 172, New Bond Street, next Tuesday. The collection will include paintings on ivory, original studies for the picture-miniatures, a few of the artist's water-colour drawings, and some of his smaller oil paintings.

NEXT Saturday Mr. John Baillie opens at 1, Prince's Terrace exhibitions of drawings by Mr. J. S. Eland, and landscapes in water colour by Mr. H. Napper.

MISS KATHARINE McCracken and Miss Nellie Hadden are holding an exhibition of water-colour drawings of Italian cities at Mr. McQueen's galleries from April 20th to May 20th.

THE King has been pleased to command that the portrait of His Majesty just painted by

Mr. Emil Fuchs shall be exhibited at the Royal British Artists, of which society Mr. Fuchs is a member. The portrait is now on view at the Suffolk Street Galleries.

WE are glad to see the name of M. Émile Michel, the well-known art critic and member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, in the new list of promotions to the grade of *officier* of the Légion d'Honneur. M. Bouguereau is promoted to the dignity of *grand-officier*. Other promotions include M. Salomon Reinach, the Keeper of the Museum of National Antiquities of Saint Germain-en-Laye.

M. JEAN MARIOTON, who died last week, was a young artist who studied under Gérôme, Bouguereau, and Tony Robert-Fleury, was a brother of Claudius Marioton, the well-known *ciseleur*, whilst the sculptor Eugène Marioton is another brother. Jean Marioton won a second Grand Prix de Rome, and had of late years distinguished himself as a decorative artist; examples of his *playfolds* and exquisite panels are to be found in many of the great houses of eminent Parisians. He had been for some time *hors concours* at the Salon, and to last year's exhibition he contributed a *playfold* of 'Sommel' and a portrait.—The death is also announced of M. Henri Fouques, the sculptor, who was born in Paris on April 21st, 1857, and received medals at the Salons of 1885, 1889, 1893, and 1900. His bronze group, 'Un Drame au Désert,' is erected in the Cambonne Square, while the Galliéra Museum possesses a marble figure of his of a dog, with the title 'Five o'Clock.' He had two plaster studies—one of a dog and the other of a cat—in last year's Salon.

THE Art Gallery at Bath, which, with the Guildhall Library, is under the care of the Corporation, is about to reopen with an exhibition quite as noteworthy as that of relics of Dickens which was recently held there. Mr. Lansdown, the Curator, has brought together a collection of paintings by Bath artists, most of which are in private hands. Several fine portraits by Gainsborough, as well as two landscapes and ten drawings by him, form the great attractions of the collection. Some portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, painted at Bath, are also attractive, while other artists, whose fame has not extended beyond their native city, will be represented by paintings which prove that in bygone days Bath really had a school of art.

MR. JAMES WARD writes:—

"In the recent notice of my book on 'Colour Harmony and Contrast,' which has appeared in the *Athenæum*, your reviewer says: 'The table, fig. 8, given on p. 39, represents blue and yellow as composing green by optical mixture. They should, if the experiment was properly performed, produce a neutral grey.' This is, however, contrary to what I have stated in the book. What I have said is, that a mixture of blue and yellow pigments will produce a green, pigmental colour, and that an optical mixture of blue and yellow will produce a pale grey or a white of low luminosity. Your reviewer will also find that I have explained, and pointed out, the latter scientific fact more than once in the pages of my book."

M. MAURICE LELOR's original drawings, 245 in number, engraved on wood by J. Huyot for the handsome edition of Dumas's 'La Dame de Monsoreau,' were sold at the Hôtel Drouot last week, the two days' sale realizing 36,417 francs. The designs fetched for the most part from about 75 fr. to 250 fr., but one lot (No. 24), 'Saint Luc en Robe de Chambre,' &c., reached 880 fr., whilst No. 208, a large drawing of the 'Procession de Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois,' went for 470 fr.; the frontispiece, 'Henri III. avec ses Amis,' found a purchaser at 650 fr., and 'Le Cortège de Henri III. escortant la Litère Royale' sold for 1,050 fr.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland was held in Edinburgh this week, when three separate papers were read. The first paper was a report by various members on the excavation of Castlegary, one of the greatest

forts or military stations on the line of the Roman Wall of Antonine, six miles west of Falkirk; the second paper, read by Bishop Dowden, dealt with Ingram de Kethenys, Archdeacon of Dunkeld, who died in 1380; while in the third Mr. John Sinclair gave some notes on the disputed tomb of Queen Mary of Gueldres and the Stuart vault at Holyrood.

THE annual travelling exhibition of the Swiss Kunstverein is expected to be of considerable dimensions this year. Some of the Swiss artists who are ordinarily assumed to be either German, Italian, or French have patriotically promised to contribute. The exhibition will open at Aarau in May. In June it will be transferred to Zurich, in July to Lucerne, and in September to Basel, where it will be closed.

MUSIC

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Musical Basis of Verse. By J. P. Dabney. (Longmans & Co.)—"In the beginning, out of the mists of Time, hand in hand, came those twin sisters of Art, Music and Verse." Thus our author, and he asserts that "the analogy between music and poetry has always been more or less consciously recognized." Then he quotes John Addington Symonds to the effect that "scansion by time takes the place of scansion by metrical feet; the bars of the musical composer, where different values from the breve to the semiquaver find their place, suggest a truer measure than the longs and shorts of classic feet." Music and Verse being, indeed, "twin sisters," it is, of course, natural that there should be a strong analogy between them; while in the author's preference for scansion by time he has the support of many names of authority. Now rhythm being a common element of music and verse, it would seem natural to adopt for the latter the system of musical notation. Our author recognizes two forms of primary rhythm: the one based on two, the other on three beats to the measure. But a line of poetry in 3-beat rhythm can be set to music in either 2- or 3-beat rhythm, hence the analogy which our author would set up is not altogether satisfactory. And, even if there were no chance of confusion, we cannot see that musical notation is of much practical use in the study of verse rhythm. Mr. Dabney proposes a system of time-signatures for verse: 2/4—i.e., four measures of 2-beat rhythm, or 2/5—i.e., five measures of 2-beat rhythm, &c. But here again confusion would arise, especially in the minds of non-musicians who only learnt the elements of music with a view to elucidating verse rhythm; 2/4 has a different meaning in music, while 2/5 is not used. The foot-note, a quotation from Hæwies's 'Music and Morals,' respecting the labours of Franco, is altogether wrong; there were, as a matter of fact, two Francos, but neither divided music into bars. When our author discusses subjects confined to poetry he has much to say of value and interest; on musical subjects his notions are somewhat peculiar. On p. 101 he tells us that in the tonic chord, or triad, we have "the only perfect cadence producible in music." But a chord is not a cadence, perfect or otherwise. The perfect cadence is a dominant chord followed by a tonic chord. In like manner, later on, he speaks of the chord of the dominant as a "half-cadence."

Old English Songs and Dances. Decorated by W. Graham Robertson. (Same publishers.)—Old songs and dances, whether English or foreign, are of interest, and many of them have played an important rôle in the literary, political, or social history of nations. On those contained in the present comely volume we subjoin a few remarks. Of 'O Mother, a Hoop,' there are two versions, the one as a song, the other 'A Dialogue between Miss Molly and her Mother about a Hoop,' the latter

consisting of ten stanzas. The words of the one-stanza song in the present volume are, with a slight difference in the third line, those of the first stanza of the 'Dialogue.' In some of the broadsides with music the tune is attributed to Mr. Brailford. The song belongs, apparently, to the early part of the eighteenth century. There is an entry at Stationers' Hall of "A Panegyrick upon the late, but most admirable invention of the hoop-pettycoat. Written at the Bath in the year 1711." 'The Song of Willow' is the famous old song from Dallis's 'Lute Book' of 1583. 'Crimson Velvet' was popular in the days of Queen Elizabeth; reference is made to it in the 'Crown Garland of Golden Roses' of 1659, but already in 'Friesche Lust-Hof' of 1621 it is called 'Twas a Youthful Knight.' 'Love lies Bleeding,' an imitation of 'Law lies a-bleeding,' is contained in 'Merry Drollery Complete' of 1661; the tune is to be found in 'The Dancing Master' from and after 1686. 'Troy Town' is set to two tunes. One, in 'Cheerful Ayres or Ballads' of 1660, is attributed to Dr. John Wilson. Prof. H. Ellis Wooldridge, however, considers the bold one printed in the book under notice as the more ancient. It is to be found in Forbes's 'Songs and Fancies' of 1666. 'Courtiers, Courtiers,' has the title of 'The King of Poland' in 'The Dancing Master' (1686), and the one here given on broadsides about 1695. 'Cupid's Gardens' is in Chappell's 'Popular Music of the Olden Time,' but with slightly different words, the first word occasioning an extra first crotchet in the music.

Of the tunes, 'Barley Break' is to be found in Lady Neville's 'Virginal Book.' 'Put on thy Smock on Monday' comes from an old lute MS. The tune is mentioned as a country-dance tune in Heywood's 'Woman kill'd with Kindness.' 'The Shaking of the Sheets' and 'Lusty Gallant' are from William Ballet's 'Lute Book.' 'Bobbing Joan' is from 'The Dancing Master' (1650), but called there 'Bobbing Joe.' Of 'Donkin Dargison' we note that the tune is to be found in a lute MS. at Cambridge, under the heading 'Dargison.'

Of the ten songs, three are taken from Messrs. Gould and Sheppard's 'Songs of the West.'

The quaint, characteristic illustrations, by Mr. W. Graham Robertson, are notable features of the volume, and by their life and colouring add to its varied attractions.

Musical Gossip.

WITH circumstances of unusual pomp—although the exceptional nature of the ceremony naturally demanded something unusual—the renovated organ of York Minster was opened on Wednesday. Mr. T. Tertius Noble, a man of singular energy and of great musical accomplishment, the organist of the cathedral, has been the prime mover in this matter, and must be congratulated on his success. The first voluntary (Mozart) was played by Sir Walter Parratt, who also gave both an afternoon and evening recital on the new monster. His playing on both occasions was admirable. In particular he gave Bach's Prelude and Fugue in G major in the afternoon with wonderful distinction, preserving the dignity and evoking the poetry of the master with just the right equipoise of sentiment. In the evening his interpretation of Stainer's 'Præ-ludium Pastorale' (*super gamut descendens*)—to take again a single instance—was instinct with appropriate feeling. Four further recitals were arranged. The builders of this great organ are Messrs. J. W. Walker & Sons.

'THE MESSIAH' and 'Israel in Egypt' will again occupy their old places at the opening and closing days of the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace in June. On the "Selection" day 'Acis and Galatea' will constitute the first part, the second opening with the already mentioned

"choral" organ concerto with Sir Walter Parratt as soloist, followed by a grand selection from 'Solomon.' Mr. August Manns anticipates great results from certain alterations which he has made, "distributing the 220 members of the thirty towns of small contingents among the five central festival towns," also from special extra rehearsals of the London contingent.

M. VINCENT D'INDY'S 'L'Étranger,' recently produced at Brussels, will be the first novelty at the Paris Opera during the forthcoming season.

SCHUPPANZIGH, the leader of the famous quartet (Schuppanzigh, Sina, Weiss, and Kraft) which constantly performed Beethoven's works at the residence of Prince Rasumowsky, was, as is known, so corpulent that Beethoven gave him the nickname Mylord Falstaff, and a humorous unpublished canon mentioned by Thayer, entitled 'Lob auf den Dicken,' referred to him. Dr. A. C. Kalischer has just published in *Die Musik* a facsimile of another and hitherto unknown canon sent by Beethoven to Schuppanzigh on the return of the latter to Vienna from Russia after an absence of seven years (1816-23). The autograph is now in possession of a medical student, Herr Huch, great-grandson of the vocalist Fr. Gerstäcker (1790-1825), who was probably a friend of Schuppanzigh's, and obtained from him the canon as a souvenir of the great composer. The address on the original document is worth quoting in full. It runs thus:—

An seine Hochgeborenen
H. v. S.
aus dem alt Englischen
adelichen Geschlecht
des Mylords Falstaff
S. Schakespears Lebensbeschreibung
des Mylords Falstaff.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the first performance of 'Die Walküre' took place under Pollini's direction at Hamburg. On the anniversary of that day the *N. Hamb. Börsen-Halle* published two letters written by Wagner to Pollini. In the first, after some business arrangements, the composer strongly advises him to give 'Das Rheingold' before 'Die Walküre'—perhaps within a very short space of time—so that the latter section may be better understood; and he adds, "You could follow with 'Siegfried' and 'Götterdämmerung' at longer intervals as may suit the convenience of your scheme." In the second letter this advice is urged in still stronger terms. It is not stated whether it was followed by Pollini. At the present day we believe that 'Rheingold' very rarely precedes 'Walküre,' except, of course, when the whole 'Ring' is given.

THE six hundredth performance of 'Freischütz' at Dresden recently took place. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of April 10th recalls one or two curious facts in connexion with the production of that work at Berlin in 1821. For the first performance Weber had to pay for seats (1 thaler 8 groschen each) for the librettist, Friedrich Kind, and for Frau von Chezy, who prepared for him the 'Euryanthe' text. After the jubilee performance of 'Freischütz' Count Brühl offered the composer, who had only received 440 thalers for the score, an extra honorarium of 100 thalers. Weber indignantly refused the money, and in his reply to the Count reminded him that the news of such a gift, if accepted, would soon be made public, and asked him how he would like to see an article in the papers stating that after fifty performances of the opera, bringing to the treasury a sum of 30,000 thalers, a sum of 100 was set apart for the composer. The actual receipts, it appears, amounted to 37,000 thalers.

Le Ménestrel of April 12th gives news from Graz to the effect that the complete score of Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony in B minor has been discovered among a parcel of music, otherwise of no value, belonging to a charwoman. The symphony was in a case bearing

the words "Franz to his Anselmo." The latter name evidently refers to Anselm Hüttenbrenner, Schubert's friend. He was Styrian by birth, and died at Graz. If this story be true, there is indeed a rich treat in store for lovers of music.

THE *Signale* of April 1st states that Richard Strauss has all but finished two symphonic poems. The one bears the title 'Kant, von der Macht, durch den blossen Vorsatz seiner krankhaften Gefühle Meister zu werden'; the other, 'Schopenhauer, Parerga und Paralipomena.'

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Herr Wilhelm Backhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 8, St. James's Hall.
Tues. Max Wolfsthal's Violin Recital, 3.15 St. James's Hall.
— Hegedü's Orchestral Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
Wed. Mr. Francis Harford's Vocal Recital, 3.15 St. James's Hall.
Fri. Frederic Lamont's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Sat. Joachim Quartet Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— London Ballad Concert, 5, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Arthur Wing Pinero, Playwright: a Study. By H. Hamilton Fyfe. (Greening & Co.)—To the series of "English Writers of To-day" Mr. Fyfe has contributed a disappointing life of Mr. Pinero. In being too near his subject to get a satisfactory view Mr. Fyfe is situated no differently from other men, and he shares with them the difficulty of not being able to decide what is Mr. Pinero's precise line. We are not content, however, with either the classification or the definitions employed; we regard the praise rather grudgingly bestowed as jejune, and we are (which is nothing to the purpose) continually at issue with him in his opinion concerning different works. In a few airy sentences Mr. Fyfe sums up the difference between comedy and farce: "Comedy shows us possible people doing probable things. Farce shows us possible people doing improbable things." As an outcome of this he tells us, "Thus 'The School for Scandal' is comedy; 'She Stoops to Conquer' is farce." In like fashion he determines that "'The Country Wife' is farce, while 'Love for Love,' and, indeed, all Congreve's plays, may justly be called comedy." If definitions may be thus thrown about the task of criticism is easier than has been generally supposed. Continuing his thesis, Mr. Fyfe says:—

"Put it another way and we get almost the same result. Comedy depends more upon wit, farce more upon humour. Comedy keeps us smiling. Farce sets us on to laugh, and this is done with the greatest success when it is founded upon some incongruity which is seen at once by all the world to be an incongruity."

Now whatever in this is true is commonplace. Sensible that what he says scarcely holds good, Mr. Fyfe introduces some modification: "Of course there are farces which depend upon wit rather than humour; such are the plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw and the earlier plays of Capt. Marshall." We dispute that any play of Mr. Bernard Shaw's comes into the category of farce, though, unlike Mr. Fyfe, we are not bold enough to frame a category in which to place them. So small is Capt. Marshall's literary product that we cannot distinguish between an earlier and a later style, but we know of no piece by him that we can describe as farce. Mr. Fyfe's generalizations seem to us crude and half thought out. We wonder what is the meaning of an utterance so glib as "Thackeray outraged all right feeling when he wrote, at the end of 'Vanity Fair,' 'Come, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out.'" What seems to be implied is that the characters in 'Vanity Fair' are too real and lifelike to be so classed and treated. We never felt the outrage any more than we felt it in

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players,
and other passages of similar import in Shakespeare.

THE PLAYERS' PETITION TO CHARLES II.
27, Doughty Street, W.C.

THE literary worker has grown so accustomed to look upon the Calendars of State Papers as authoritative, that it will come to most with a shock of surprise to learn that an important undated theatrical document, which properly belongs to *circa* 1673, has been assigned to (1 December) 1666.

In the Domestic Series, Charles II., vol. clxxxiii., No. 72, under the latter-mentioned date, will be found a *précis* of a document, of which the following is an exact copy:—

"To the King's most Excellent Ma^{ty}.

"The humble Petition of yo^r Ma^{ty}'s Servants and Actors belonging to ye Theatre Royall.
Sheweth

"That yo^r Petitioners being rebuilding their house which will cost them neere Two Thousand pounds more then it did when it was first built, And having taken up and procured what money they possibly can upon security thereof, And also extended their Credits to the utmost of their power for furnishing themselves with Cloathes and other things for their now acting in Lincolns Inne feildes, and the great charge they are dayly at by reason of their rebuilding their said house, are become very much in debt.

"That yo^r Petitioners humbly presume to informe yo^r Ma^{ty} that they cannot be able to finish their said house and stock themselves with cloathes and Scenes for the acting therein but must of necessity sink under the burthen of soe great a charge unlessse supported by yo^r Ma^{ty}'s most gracious aid and assistance.

"They therefore most humbly pray that yo^r Ma^{ty} in tender Consideration of the premises may be graciously pleased to order that they be forth with paid the arrears due from yo^r Ma^{ty} whereby they may be enabled to sett the Painters at worke. And also that yo^r Ma^{ty} out of yo^r most gracious bounty will be pleased to give further order for such gracious benevolence as your Ma^{ty} shall thinke fitt to bestow upon us.

"And as in duty bound wee shall ever pray, &c."
Endorsed "The Pet^r of ye Players of ye Royall Theater."

In mitigation of the blunder in the calendaring of this document, it may at once be pointed out that some alteration of the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane undoubtedly took place in 1666, but it was not of the nature indicated in the petition. "Neere Two Thousand pounds more then it did when it was first built" means, if it means anything, that an entirely new theatre was about to be erected. Let us try to realize the situation at this juncture. The ravages of the Plague had necessitated the closing of the two houses in Drury Lane and in Lincoln's Inn Fields in May, 1665, and they did not reopen until November, 1666. On March 19th, 1665/6, Pepys records in his 'Diary':—

"After dinner we walked to the King's playhouse, all in dirt, they being altering of the stage to make it wider. But God knows when they will begin to act again; but my business here was to see the inside of the stage and all the tiring rooms and machines; and indeed it was a sight worth seeing."

It would appear from this that the alteration was comparatively trivial; but let us suppose for argument's sake that the building operations had not been completed by the time that acting was once more permitted, and that by some peculiar means the Royal company had ousted the Duke's from possession of the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In that case only one theatre would have been occupied on the resumption of acting; but that is entirely contrary to the facts. Pepys records having seen 'The Mayds Tragedy' at the King's playhouse on December 8th, 1666, "and is the first play I have seen in either of the houses since before the great plague, they having acted now about fourteen days publicly." Later on in the same month, on two successive nights, he saw 'The Scornful Lady' at Drury Lane, and 'Macbeth' at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Since the year 1666, as I have shown, is untenable, it remains to give reasons why the petition should be assigned to *circa* 1673. They are at once potent and conclusive. In November, 1671, the Duke's company abandoned their

old house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and removed to the magnificent new theatre in Dorset Gardens. In the following January Drury Lane and its contents were destroyed by fire, and the King's company had perforce to migrate to the untenanted house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where they commenced playing on February 26th, 1671/2, with 'Wit without Money,' a painfully apposite title. It was decided to rebuild Drury Lane on a larger scale, so as to compete with Dorset Gardens; but the King's company, impoverished as they were by the fire, had difficulty in furnishing Lincoln's Inn Fields and at the same time carrying on building operations at Drury Lane. Hence the petition. According to Chappuzeau ('Europe Vivante,' 1667), the royal company performed at Whitehall every Thursday after supper, and it was doubtless for some of these representations that the arrears were claimed. The king does not seem to have responded with alacrity to the petition. It was not until January, 1673/4, that new Drury Lane opened its doors to a public eager to see and hear Perrin's opera of 'Ariadne, ou le Mariage de Bacchus.'
W. J. LAWRENCE.

Dramatic Gossip.

NOT very many years ago Easter ranked immediately behind Christmas in the numbers of novelties, often of the lightest description, which it witnessed. During the past but one performance of note, that of 'The Vikings' at the Imperial, has to be noted at a West-End house.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM has accepted from Mr. Louis N. Parker a "Georgian comedy," in which he and Miss Mary Moore will appear.

'A GREAT LADY' is the title of the play by Mr. Haddon Chambers which Mr. Arthur Bourchier thinks of producing in the autumn at the Garrick.

'THE LADY PARAMOUNT,' Mr. Henry Harland's novel, is, according to report, being dramatized by Mrs. Madeleine Lucette Ryley.

'MARRIED LIFE,' a one-act play by Dr. W. Hall, is before long to precede at the Criterion 'The Altar of Friendship.'

PERFORMANCES of the Passion Play are promised at Hôritz, in Bohemia, for the Sundays of June, July, and August.

'DELICATE GROUND' now precedes at the Garrick the performance of 'Whitewashing Julia.' In this Miss Elfrida Clements is Pauline; Mr. Playfair, Alphonse; and Mr. Dawson Milward, Sangfroid.

A DRAMATIC rendering by Miss Elliott Page and Mr. E. A. Jonson of 'The Pit,' by Frank Norris, has been given for copyright purposes at the Imperial Theatre.

MESSRS. MAUDE AND HARRISON are credited with the intention of reviving at a not very proximate date Morton's 'Speed the Plough.'

MRS. CRAIGIE (John Oliver Hobbes) is adapting for Miss Olga Nethersole a drama, the name of which is not given, by M. Jean Richepin.

A DRAMA in four acts by Mr. George Bancroft has been accepted by Mr. F. Curzon for production.

On the 23rd inst. the Elizabethan Stage Society will give at the Lecture Theatre, Burlington Gardens, 'Twelfth Night' under conditions such as existed in Shakespearean times. The play will begin at 4.15 P.M.

'JOYZELLE,' a play by M. Maurice Maeterlinck, now awaited in Paris, will reach London by way of Brussels and other continental cities.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. H.—E. V. L.—received.

J. B.—Not needed again.

H. B. F.—J. L.—A. W.—Many thanks.

A. H.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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